THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life. ☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Full Confirmation of the Previous Advices.

PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS COMPLIED WITH

The English Reform Riots.

MUTTERINGS OF THE MASSES.

Probable Downfall of the Derby Cabinet.

CONGRATULATORY DESPATCH TO MR. FIELD FROM EGYPT.

The Hero's Health Drank in London on Monday Night.

LATEST NEWS BY THE STEAMERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Announcement of the Treaty of Peace in Berlin on Saturday.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 30, via Aspy Bay, July 31.—Peace was certain at Berlin on Saturday. Bismark and the King return this week. Prussia carries all her points.

BISMARK'S SUCCESS.

The Liberals support Bismark's foreign policy.

AUSTRIA'S VICTORY ON THE ADRIATIC.

Austria's naval victory is much overrated.

PROBABLE DOWNFALL OF DERBY.

The Hyde Park riots and the movement to form exclusive Reform League meetings have periled the Derby Government.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

Great Reform Meeting in London on Monday.

LONDON, July 30.—A great reform meeting was held to-day in the city. Thirty thousand people were present.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the Government. Petitions were read, which are to be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police.

The procession was immense. Several bands of music were in attendance. Everything passed off quietly.

Congratulation from the President of the Suez Canal Company.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 30.—Mr. Field received at half-past 10 A. M. to-day, the following message from the President of the Suez Canal Company:—

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 30—1·30 P. M.—I congratulate you on your success and perseverance. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

Mr. Field sent the following answer:—

Ferdinand de Lesseps, Alexandria, Egypt:—Many thanks for your telegram. I hope soon to congratulate you from New York on the completion of the great work of uniting two continents for the benefit of the whole commercial world. The Atlantic Telegraph connects the Eastern and Western hemispheres for the same object. C. W. FIELD.

The *Great Eastern* is taking in cable from the steamer *Medway* preparatory to the grappling expedition to recover the old Atlantic cable, and will leave on Saturday.

Line Working to Its Heart's Content.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, via Aspy Bay, July 30.—Everthing is working beautifully. The Atlantic line has been opened to the public by orders of the Directors in London, and messages are now being sent from this place to England with great regularity.

During the first twelve hours that the line was open four thousand words were transmitted across the wires, with as much ease as on ordinary land route.

Mr. Field has received the following in answer to a message of his own:—

MR. GLASS TO MR. FIELD.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH, July 28.—Thanks for your message announcing this grand success. We drank your health last night.

The people are here by the thousands this morning, and there is a grand jubilee among all classes.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29, P. M.—The Atlantic cable continues working splendidly. Messages are continually passing through the line with the greatest regularity and accuracy.

Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Chant, of Harbor Grace, are the first persons who sent telegrams to England after the opening of the line for public traffic.

The steamer *Bloodhound* is now taking in the cable from the steamer *Medway* to join the expedition for repairing the Gulf cable.

Some Further Observations on the Tariff of Charges.

HEART'S CONTENT, via Aspy Bay, July 28.—Cyrus W. Field says that the cable received four thousand words in the first twelve hours after landing—all private messages.

The rates are twenty guineas for the first twenty words, including address, dates, and signatures, and all not exceeding one hundred letters; subsequent rates are twenty shillings for every five letters.

Six words have been sent every minute, all night, through the *Great Eastern* instruments.

Professor Thompson tells me that the rates will be doubled as soon as new instruments are put up.

Cyrus W. Field's health was drank in London, at 10 o'clock this morning, with all honors.

VERY LATEST ADVICES BY STEAMER.

Hopes for Peace—Progress of the War.

PARIS, July 21, per steamship *China*, and telegraph from Halifax.—I am assured on very high and the most direct authority, that the Emperor's Government entertain the greatest confidence that the pending negotiations will result in peace.

The acceptance of the armistice by Prussia and Austria, although upon terms not publicly made known, follows upon negotiation in which the basis of adjustment has been fully discussed, and as Prussia desires no armistice for military reasons, it is presumed she is well satisfied in advance that her conditions of peace will be supported by France, and will probably be agreed to by Austria.

The opinion is gaining ground that at no time during the last three weeks has the action of France been intended to obstruct the army of Prussia or to withdraw from her the just fruits of her marvellous military success.

Prussian Condition for an Armistice.

BERLIN, July 18.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day, in an article on the negotiations upon the Prussian demands, says:—

"In addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies, in the sense of their entire union with Prussia, the Government appears to demand, as the principal object of the war, the firmly established unity of Germany, and particularly the unity of the North, under the leadership of Prussia. It moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power in the Confederation. As regards immediate acquisition of territory all Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary.

"The Emperor Napoleon, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria."

The article concludes as follows:—

"Our adversary must attribute it to his own fault if Prussia's demands increase with the exertions and sacrifices which she has to make."

The same paper, in speaking of the Prussian success over the Federals, says:—

"The age of old and effete Germany is past, and a new age begins under Prussia's vigorous leadership."

France and the Contending Powers

PARIS, July 18, evening.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, in referring in its bulletin to the negotiations for peace, contradicts those journals which appear to believe that the French Cabinet, in proffering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to take the part of armed mediator in Germany. "France," continues the *Moniteur du Soir*, "intervened diplomatically with the idea of peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands that Austria should accept the preliminaries of peace upon which the negotiations between the two powers are being continued."

The Treaty of Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

BERLIN, July 18.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—"Article III of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy is as follows:—From this moment (the moment war is declared) the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties, the Kings of Prussia and Italy, with all their forces which Providence has placed at their disposal, and neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without common consent."

The War in the Tyrol.

VIENNA, July 18.—The commander of Austrian troops in the Tyrol reports, that simultaneously with the engagements at Condino several detachments of the infantry regiment "Crown Prince of Saxony" made a demonstration on the right flank of the enemy's regiments, stationed in the valley of the Chiese. The attack of the "Crown Prince" regiment being successful, the enemy withdrew in great haste across the Caffaro, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. Garibaldi is supposed to have been present at the engagement.

Frankfort.

DARMSTADT, July 17.—The Prussians have arrested at Frankfort Senators Bernus and Speltz, and the editors of the *Post Zeitung* and *Handels Zeitung*.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mill on the Franchise of Women.

At the sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 17, Mr. J. S. Mill moved an "address for a return of the number of freeholders, householders, and others in England and Wales who, fulfilling the condition of property or rental prescribed by law as the qualification for the electoral franchise, are excluded from the franchise by reason of their "sex." He said:—

Sir, I rise to make the motion of which I have given notice. After the petition which I had the honor of presenting a few weeks ago, the House would naturally expect that its attention would be called, however briefly, to the claim preferred in that document. The petition and the circumstances attendant on its preparation have, to say the least, greatly weakened the chief practical argument which we have been accustomed to hear against any proposal to admit women to the electoral franchise—namely, that few if any women desire it. Originating, as that petition did, entirely with ladies, without the instigation, and, to the best of my belief, without the participation of any person of the male sex in any stage of the operations, except the final one of its presentation to Parliament, the amount of response which became manifest, the number of signatures obtained in a very short space of time, not to mention the quality of many of those signatures, may not have been surprising to the ladies who promoted the petition, but was certainly quite unexpected by me. I recognize in it the accustomed sign that the time has arrived when a proposal of a public nature is ripe for being taken into serious consideration, namely, when a word spoken on the subject is found to have been the expression of a silent wish pervading a great number of minds, and a signal given in the hope of rallying a few supporters is unexpectedly answered by many. It is not necessary to offer any justification for the particular motion which I am about to make. When the complaint is made that certain citizens of this nation, fulfilling all the conditions and giving all the guarantees which the Constitution and the law require from those who are admitted to a voice in determining who shall be their rulers, are excluded from that privilege for what appears to them, and for what appears to me, the entirely irrelevant consideration of their sex, the least we can do is to ascertain what number of persons are affected by the grievance, and how great an addition would be made to the constituency if this disability were removed. I should not have attempted more than this in the present session even if the reform discussion had not been brought to an abrupt close. Even if the late Government had succeeded in the honorable attempt to effect an amicable compromise of the Reform question, any understanding or any wish which might have existed as to the finality, for a certain period, of that compromise, could not have affected such a proposal as this, the adoption of which would not be, in any sense of the term, a lowering of the franchise, and is not intended to disturb in any degree the distribution of political power among the different classes of society. Indeed, honorable gentlemen seem to think, and I suppose they are the best judges, that this concession, assuming it to be made, if it had any effect on party politics at all, would be favorable to their side; and the right honorable member for Dublin University, in his humorous manner, advised me on that ground to withdraw this article from my political programme; but I cannot, either in jest or in earnest, adopt his suggestion, for I am bound to consider the permanent benefit of the community before the temporary interest of a party; and I entertain the firmest conviction that whatever holds out an inducement to one-half of the community to exercise their minds on the great social and political questions which are discussed in Parliament, and whatever causes the great influence they already possess to be exerted under the guidance of greater knowledge, and under a sense of responsibility, cannot be ultimately advantageous to the Conservative or any other cause, except so far as that cause is a good one. And I rejoice in the knowledge that in the estimation of many honorable gentlemen of the party opposite, the proposal made in the petition is, like many of the most valuable reforms, as truly conservative as I am sure it is truly liberal. I listened with pleasure and gratitude to the right honorable gentleman who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer, when in his speech on the second reading of the Reform bill he said he saw no reason why women of independent means should not possess the electoral franchise in a country where they can preside in manorial courts and fill parish offices, to which let me add, and the throne. (Hear, hear.) The motion was agreed to.

—Mr. John Nichols, of Danvers, eighty-three years of age, has just gathered his seventy-third annual hay crop.—*Salem Observer.*

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 1.

Georgia.

Despatches at General Howard's headquarters state that Colonel A. J. Ripley, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, who had settled on a plantation near Savannah, has fallen a victim to the chaotic condition of things. His supposed murderers stole from the Colonel some mules not long since, were pursued, captured, and taken to the city by the Colonel, and turned over to the civil authorities, who immediately released them upon some legal quibble, without even the semblance of a trial, the culprits at the time swearing they would not only steal his mules, but be the means of his death. They have fulfilled their threat. The Colonel was brutally murdered on the night of the 20th, ult., and as yet the civil authorities have taken no action to investigate or punish the assassins. The despatch closes with an application for restoring martial law.

Virginia.

A company of the Regulars at Fortress Monroe were on Monday transferred across the bay to Accomac county, to quell the growing spirit of disaffection. The militia organization of the above-named county, provided for by the late Richmond Legislature, has been fully equipped, and is commanded entirely by late prominent Rebel officers. By direction of the Sheriff they have been visiting the houses of negroes, searching for arms, and, in addition to taking these, and from returned soldiers, who have purchased them by consent of the Government, acts of petty pilfering are complained of. No Bureau officer being stationed here, there is no ready means of redress. The negroes were about taking measures for their own protection. General Miles' interference has been opportune. The militia muster for inspection every four weeks. At the next muster trouble is anticipated. By a contribution of fifty cents per man, the colored population within the past two days raised a fund of $830, which they propose to spend in procuring legally, if possible, their rights.

Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular relating to the Pension Act of the late Congress, which increases the rates paid. Arrangements are now perfected for carrying into effect the new law.

Express and Railroad Matters in Virginia.

The difficulties between the express and railroad companies in Virginia having been decided in the State courts adversely to the intests of the Adams Express, they have carried the matter into the United States Court, and yesterday ex-Speaker Baldwin, of the Virginia Legislature, delivered a four hours' argument for the National Express and Alexandria Railroad Companies, and to-day General H. H. Wells argued three hours for the Adams Express, before Judge Underwood, of Alexandria. On the ending of the war the Adams Express Company advanced $500,000 to the railroad corporations of Virginia, a reciprocity being effected in that they would carry the freight of no express at any better terms than the Adams Company had. Joe Johnston's Express is unable to cope with the Adams in their generous arrangements, and the railroad company, now having established themselves, though unable to cancel their debts, have, through political motives, sought to break up this contract, and are praying for an injunction. The case is an interesting one, and will demonstrate how far railroads, as common carriers, can make special stipulations. A decision will be rendered the last of the week.

Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The Democratic Soldiers' Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10·30 this morning, and was called to order by General W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, upon whose motion General Jacob B. Switzer, of Allegheny county, was chosen temporary chairman, and Captains Jeremiah Sullivan, of the 115th Regiment; Arthur C. Greenbank, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant John Hart, 6th Regiment; Adjutant Becker, of Berks county, and Major Israel Ottman, temporary secretaries. Credentials were presented from every Representative District in the State, and the names of the delegates were directed to be published.

A committee, consisting of thirteen, was on motion appointed by the Chairman, to select officers for the permanent organization, after which the Convention took a recess for half an hour, to enable the committee to prepare their report.

Les Miserables.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—The local editors of this State held a Convention here to-day. Nearly every section of the State was represented. A Press Club was formed and arrangements made for an annual gathering.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Mr. Shellabarger was to-day renominated for Congress, by the Republican Convention of the Seventh District of this State.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

An Opinion from "Old Joe Brown, of Georgia."

ATLANTA, July 25.—Dear Sir:—I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded as more conservative and better Union men. This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the South, and therefore best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions are now as loyal to the Government as any other citizens, but this is not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views, I shall not consent to be a delegate; but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed. As ever, your friend,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

—General Sherman leaves Cleveland to-day for his headquarters at St. Louis, from which place, on the 5th of August, he will start on a tour of inspection to the Rocky Mountains. The object of this journey, which will require some three months to complete, is to personally locate stations of rendezvous for troops engaged protecting trains of emigrants and stages crossing the plains.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 1, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices continue steady.

Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance. New 5-20s sold at 106¾; 108¼ was bid for old do.; 98¼ for 10-40s; 104¼ for 7·30s; and 109¾ for 6s of 1881.

City loans are rather lower; the new issue sold at 97¾@98, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 94½, no change.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Reading sold at 55 69-100@55¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 38¼@38½, a slight decline. 122 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55 for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 56½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Union sold at 42½, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21½; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 18¾ for Hestonville, and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 65½ for City; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for preferred do.; 57¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¾; 11 A. M., 148¾; 12 M., 149; 1 P. M., 149.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 7-30s June 104½	200 sh Read. ..lots 55·69
$3500 do.....lots. 104½	100 sh do....s30.. 55¾
$1000 do..Aug...104	100 sh do....s5wn 55¾
$3000 U S 5-20s 65coup 106¾	100 sh do....s5int 55¾
$5000 City 6s,n lots.. 98	16 sh Pa R..lots.... 56½
$3000 do.....lots. 97¾	10 sh do....s5wn 56½
$200 C & A 6s 89.. 94	200 sh Cat pf lts..b30 38¾
$500 H & B 1st 2dm 80	200 sh do ...lots. 38¾
$1000 War & Fra 7s.. 80	10 sh Union Pas.R.. 42½
2 sh Lehigh Zinc.. 40	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold				148¾	149¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864	13¾	13½
"	"	July,	1864	12¾	13
"	"	August,	1864	12¼	12¾
"	"	October,	1864	11¼	11¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864	10½	10¾
"	"	May,	1865	8¼	8¾
"	"	August,	1865	6¾	7
"	"	Sept.,	1865	6¼	6¾
"	"	October,	1865	5¾	6

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of July, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$326 227 26
Silver deposits and purchases	7 302 23
Total deposits	$333 529·49

COINAGE EXECUTED.

Denominations.	*No. of Pieces.*	*Value.*
GOLD.		
Double eagles	18,555	$371 100·00
Fine bars	6	3,142·84
Total	18,561	$374 242·84
SILVER.		
Dollars	13,950	$13,950 00
Half dollars	50	25 00
Quarter dollars	50	12 50
Dimes	50	5·00
Half dimes	50	2 50
Three-cent pieces	50	1 50
Fine bars	4	170·50
Total	14 204	$14,167·00
COPPER.		
Cents	1 032,500	10,325 00
Two-cent pieces	140 000	2 850 00
Three-cent pieces	452 000	13,560·00
Five-cent pieces	1 944 000	$97 200·00
Total	3 568,500	123,885 00
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage	18 561	$374 242 84
Silver do	14 204	14,167 00
Copper do	3,568,500	123,885 00
Total No. of pieces	3,601 265	$512,294·84

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.—In Flour there is no new feature to present, but prices remain without essential change. There is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment, and not much demand for home consumption. Small sales of superfine at $6·87½@7·50, extras at $7 50@8 50, new wheat do. at $10·50@11, Northwestern extra family at $9·50@11, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·50@11, and fancy brands at $12@14, as in quality. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 1500 bushels new Delaware red at $2 50@2 55 for fair, and $2 60 for choice. Prices of White are nominal; 800 bushels common quality sold at $2 62. In Rye but little doing. We quote Western at 97c., and Pennsylvania at $1. In Corn there is no change to notice; small sales of yellow at 93@94c., and Western mixed at 90@91c. Oats are quiet, with small sales of new Delaware at 55c., and Western at 50c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

There is a firm feeling in the market for Provisions, but not much doing. Small sales of new Mess Pork at $32 75@33. Bacon is selling at 21@26c for plain and fancy canvased. Hams are 17¼@17½c. for shoulders; Pickled Hams sell at 19@20c.

Whisky is inactive; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2·24, and Ohio at $2 29.

THE NEW INSIGNIA OF RANK FOR GENERAL GRANT.—The exalted rank of General having been recently bestowed upon General Grant, and General Sherman promoted to the vacant Lieutenant-Generalship, there is considerable curiosity evinced to know what insignia of rank will be adopted by the former, as in accordance with the Army Regulations the Lieutenant-General is entitled to a trio of stars on each shoulder, while no uniform is specified for General. At a recent informal meeting of General Grant's staff and several prominent officers of the regular army, the subject of the General's insignia was discussed, when all present concurred in the opinion that a metallic shield, substituted for the largest star in the shoulder strap, would be an appropriate and handsome device to indicate the rank of the chief commanding officer of the armies of the United States. General Grant expressed himself pleased with the design, which will probably be adopted.—*Washington Republican.*

—The National Sængerbund, which has been holding its festival at Louisville during the last week, arranged to close the interesting occasion with a grand concert on Sunday, in the Echo Hall of Mammoth Cave. Great interest was manifested at the announcement of this plan, and thousands of citizens were preparing to accompany the Society, to hear the novel and wonderful acoustic and musical effects which must be produced by the grand choral and orchestral strains resounding through the Cyclopean apartments of that substantial subterranean structure.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

ON

£200 ($1000) A YEAR.

BY

MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

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CHAPTER V.

WASTE OF BREAD—HOW TO BE CHARITABLE WITH IT—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING NIGGARDLY AND ECONOMIZING—SKILLED SERVANTS CANNOT BE HAD—A MISTRESS MUST TEACH THEM—HOW TO WASH SMALL THINGS IN A BOWL.

During my stay with Bertha I observed that she daily exercised the same careful supervision over every department of the cook's domain. The waste of bread, almost unavoidable in a large establishment like hers, was a source of trouble to her. Pieces that were left at table, outsides and dry crusts, the servants could not be induced to make into puddings, or to dispose of them in any way. Even beggars threw them aside; but still the waste was bread, and, as Bertha said, ought to feed somebody. "If we only had chickens," she remarked one day.

"You can give the crusts away to some one who keeps them."

"If I give them away they will not be valued. No, I must sell them," she replied.

"You would not be so mean, Bertha," my color mounting to my face with indignation.

"Yes, I shall, and induce Betty Rudge, the old miser, to buy them. She keeps a number of fowls, and sells her eggs dearly enough. The waste here amounts to a large basketful in a week; besides, there are other scraps, of which no use is made, and I have always found that things which are of no value to oneself, if given away, are not cared for, but if a price be asked, if ever so small, the article is then coveted, and assumes an importance in the eyes of the buyer. So Betty must give me sixpence a week for the waste, and this afternoon we will hear what Betty has to say about it."

"But why trouble yourself about sixpence or even a shilling a week?—you do not need it."

"What you say is quite true, but I was bred up to have a wholesome regard for the maxim, 'Waste not,' and strangely enough, if I have ever done so, a time has come when I have needed what I have thrown away; therefore I have a kind of superstitious feeling about waste."

I pondered over all this, and for the first time in my life owned to a little contemptuous feeling for Bertha, which, however, I did not betray. In the afternoon we strolled to Betty's cottage, and, without entering into all the conversation, I may as well say here that Betty agreed to give eggs in exchange for waste bread—eggs to the fair value of sixpence a week.

We walked silently on from the cottage. Presently Bertha said, "You don't understand me, Milly: well, so it must be. I shall find pensioners enough for my sixpence, though I could not for the waste bread."

"But Betty does not even give you the sixpence; you have only eggs in exchange."

"You little goose, I must have bought these eggs; therefore, if I have not a real silver sixpence I have its worth, and the sixpence is still mine to give." This argument was unanswerable. We continued our stroll without further reference to the subject beyond my asking Bertha why she did not keep fowls, her reply being that Robert seemed to dislike the noise they made, and yet could not be kept from watching them, which rendered him irritable; therefore they had been got rid of.

Presently we came to a pond, at the edge of which two children were lying, with their heads hanging over and their hands paddling in the water. Whether our appearance had frightened them, or some other cause led to the result, I could not tell, but the youngest toppled over, with its head deep in the weeds, and with its little feet sticking upwards against the somewhat steep bank. In one moment Bertha had flown to the rescue, the other child screaming with all its might, while she pulled the now almost insensible infant from the water. Fortunately, it was more frightened than really hurt; and after a few moments we ascertained from the elder child that they lived "down there," pointing to a lane, where, however, no house was visible, and that "mammy was gone out a washing," and that "father was dead." "But come with me to the house," said Bertha; "the child must have fresh clothes."

"But she haven't got any, and mammy tuk the key."

Here was a dilemma: the only house in sight was a respectable farm-house across the fields; the child's head and shoulders were covered with mud; the water had penetrated through all its garments, and it was wailing in the most piteous tone.

"There is no help left for it, Milly; we must go to the farm-house; I know the people there."

While saying this she had taken off her light cloth cloak, wrapped it around the babe (for it was only a wee toddling thing of perhaps sixteen months old), and, bearing it in her arms, we reached the comfortable homestead, the brother following us as fast as his little legs would carry him.

"Why, whose child have'ee got there, mem?" was the exclamation of the farmer's wife, when she saw us; and, taking the little frightened creature from Bertha's arms, a ray of intelligence shot through her face as she examined it, and saw the boy now just entering the door, calling "Mammy, mammy."

"Why, this be Sukey Stevens' child! Sukey, Sukey, come here!"

In obedience to this call, a slatternly woman made her appearance in great alarm at hearing the cry of her boy, who was clinging to her skirts. "Lard a mercy! what the matter?" she asked; then, seeing the babe in such a plight in the hands of Mrs. Tucker, she turned round and cuffed the ears of the boy, savagely asking, "What's thee been doing to thy sister?"

At this the boy roared, the child began to cry, and the *melee*, between the women's and children's voices, was likely to become unbearable, which Bertha suddenly stopped by saying to Sukey:—

"Your children should not be left in this manner; it is a mercy one of them is not at the present moment dead. Your carelessness amounts to crime."

"It's all very well for gentlefolks to talk, but what's poor people to do?"

The muddy-face babe looked quite ludicrous: its tears had run down its face, leaving two white channels, so that even Bertha could scarcely refrain from smiling.

"There, Sukey, go and wash the child an' its clothes, and wrap it up in a blanket till 'tis dry; it'll surely catch its death of cold," said Mrs. Tucker.

Sukey took the hint and vanished, the boy going after her. During her absence we learned that the father had died about two months since, and that Sukey, not having been a tidy, careful wife, found difficulty in procuring bread for herself and little ones; indeed, her chief dependence was upon the farm where she was now working. "But," added Mrs. Tucker, "Sukey told me that a neighbor who kept a school for little children had the care of her children."

Here Sukey came back. "Why did you leave your children so carelessly?" asked Bertha.

"Please, mem, old Mrs. Jones wouldn't take care of 'em 'cause I couldn't leave the pay aforehand; so I gave 'em some bread and butter, and told 'em to play about—the plagues that they be!"

"How much did Mrs. Jones want for taking care of the children?"

"Please, mem, she'd take care of 'em both for sixpence a week; but when I only take 'em now and then she wants a penny apiece and the money down, and I never have got the coppers, for 'tis hard to feed three upon nothing!"

"Does Mrs. Jones live far from here?"

"No, mem; in the next house beyonst our'n."

"How do you pay your rent?"

Mrs. Tucker replied that the cottage belonged to them, and Sukey had agreed to render two days' work weekly to clear the rent, and sometimes for a week or two together she had no other employ, though she always took home food enough to last her three or four days.

"Suppose I allow Mrs. Jones sixpence a week for taking care of your children, could you get other work?"

"I dare say I could, mem, for the children's a great hinorance."

"Well, then, I will see Mrs. Jones on our way back, and I hope to hear that you have got employment. You may be thankful that the babe is living instead of drowned," were the parting words of Bertha, as we took our leave.

"My sixpence is very soon disposed of, Milly."

"But this sum is not much to you, Bertha, whether you had sold the waste bread or not."

"Not one single sixpence, perhaps; but how shall I have any to give away if I allow waste in my kitchen? I do not interfere with the cook's perquisites in this matter, as she could not dispose of the bread, neither would I suffer it if she could, for that would be offering a direct premium to waste, and it seems a sin to me to throw bread away; so with odd crusts I have given comfort to four human beings, not to say five. First of all, Betty is pleased to exchange eggs for the bread, whereby she thinks herself a gainer; then Sukey must be well satisfied, knowing her children are in safety; and the two infants must be better off and happier, poor little things, under Mrs. Jones' care; and there is Mrs. Jones, who cannot but be gratified to add sixpence a week to her income; so five persons, you see, are the better off for our waste crusts."

The reasoning was unanswerable. We soon arrived at Mrs. Jones', whom we found surrounded by a dozen children of all sizes, from a twelve-month old to eight years. The old lady, who was exceedingly neat and pleasing looking, was making no attempt at teaching. She had a young niece with her who attended chiefly to the young creatures, who were trampling about and playing without fear or care. Mrs. Jones appeared almost scared at our entrance; the children looked at us in mute astonishment, and grouped away together in threes and fours. Our business with the old lady was very soon settled, and she willingly undertook the care of the children when payment was insured to her, though she asserted that Sukey Stevens did owe her "a power o' coppers."

CHAPTER VI.

HOW TO MAKE PUDDINGS—HOW TO SAVE IN MAKING THEM—TRIFLES DO NOT EXIST IN HOUSEKEEPING MANAGEMENT—A SERVANT'S ALLOWANCE—HOW TO EXPEND TWENTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS A WEEK—THE ORDERING OF SEWING-WORK—NO BUTTONS OFF SHIRTS—HOW TO WASH SMALL THINGS.

My stay was not greatly prolonged with Bertha. I returned home, taking with me a strong healthy girl, about eighteen, to whom my children had been intrusted on my arrival at her house. My husband had spent the last ten days with us, so that we went back with renovated health and spirits, and with some considerable attainment of experience in household matters.

The night before we left I was sitting with Bertha alone. I remarked, "How different is my income to yours!"

"You forget how much more we have to accomplish with it. Yours is enough for all reasonable purposes; you cannot dress expensively, nor keep company, nor command the services of two domestics—which is no great luxury after all. A friend of mine has ten, and, not having a housekeeper to see to them, her life is perpetually worried with their contentions and bickerings. You can pass through life very happily if you will only try, but to do so pleasantly you must be able to assist yourself, and, above all, the economy of little things must be scrupulously adhered to. Nothing must be wasted. It would be quite impossible to give you rules for every or any course of action to be adopted—your own judgment must guide you. You are more skilled in domestic affairs than when you first married, but there is a wide room for improvement, little Milly. You must acquire a more competent knowledge of cooking than you have, so as to enable you to make the best use of everything. You must be your own housekeeper, as I am. You have seen me daily attend Elizabeth in the kitchen, who, without any assistance and direction, would be as incapable of sending up a dinner properly cooked as the girl you take back with you. I have given out to her every day all the ingredients necessary for making puddings and pastry. If I had intrusted her to help herself to the sugar for the tarts, she would have wasted by putting in too much, and even an ounce too much of this alone would amount to twelve shillings a year; the same by butter, eggs, and milk, corn-flour, or arrow-root. You must learn the right proportions of every ingredient or material in cooking, or the waste will be prodigious, and the money will insensibly melt away. When Elizabeth came first she told me she could make admirable corn-flour puddings.

"'How much do you use?' I asked.

"'One packet will make two puddings, ma'am.'

"I stared at the girl with astonishment.

"'One packet will make eight good puddings; each pudding must have one egg and a pint and a half of milk,' said I.

"'Why, that quantity would be lost in the saucepan!'

"'Have no saucepan at all, then—using one is a wasteful way of making your pudding. Weigh the corn-flour, put it into the dish, grate into it a little nutmeg, and then mix it with a little cold milk, just as you would if you were making starch. Make a pint of milk boil, then pour it on the cold mixture, stir it up well, beat up one egg and two ounces of moist sugar with the remainder of the milk, then strain it to the pudding, mixing it well altogether, and bake it.'

"Elizabeth succeeded well after this, and at once sixpence was saved from waste. This fact alone will show you how waste is insensibly made. A manufacturer makes his experiments, and, if success crown his efforts, he endeavors to produce an article at the lowest possible cost consistent with excellence. The same principle should be carried out in the kitchen. Waste benefits no one, but, on the contrary, the servant or mistress is greatly demoralized by the habit of wasting; to such an one there is never enough. You must not mistake me, Milly; a half pound of butter would not be deliberately thrown away; but I have known many servants waste more than an ounce at a time either by making melted butter badly, or through carelessness burning it, or by using too much. Sixpence a week in loss goes there—twenty-six shillings a year. Again, in the simple article of firewood, Bridget was a famous waster of that article; although in your neighborhood it is rather an expensive item in housekeeping, enough was always heaped on to light one fire that would amply suffice for three. You may smile, Milly, but it is in little things that money melts. You would look at sixpence twice before you threw it away, but this is constantly done in small matters—a kind of waste whereby incomes are silently diminished. You will learn this in time."

"I shall learn many things in time, Bertha, but I shall never learn to be a niggard."

"To be saving is not to be niggardly. If you come home weary and wet-footed, and will take no proper stimulant, nor have a fire to warm you, because of the expense, this is to be niggardly. If you will not allow your servants proper food, fire, and washing, on account of the expense, or prevent them from having a proper fire to cook by, or necessary materials to use, this is to be niggardly and wasteful at the same time. But to take care that they have sufficient for their use, *and no more*, to see that the fire is lowered after the cooking is over, that candles are not flared away, or gas lighted at improper times, that soap is not left soaking in the water, or cinders thrown away, or wood wastefully burned, is no niggardliness, but right and true economy, and by caring for which you do justice to yourself, and act rightly towards your servants. It is all very well for people who have more income than they need to permit waste if it so pleases them, but it is not the less sinful towards their fellow-creatures. Their servants are influenced by their example, and instead of carrying economy as a dower to their husbands, bring them habits of wastefulness. If in large establishments a good housekeeper is an invaluable treasure in the domestic department, how much more must such be in the person of a wife to a man with a small income!"

"How serious you are about trifles, Bertha!"

"There are no such things as trifles. 'Trifles make the sum of human things;' 'minutes the hour, hours the day, and days the year.' 'Without the pence no pounds can be made.' A trifle, if you will have it so, leads to death. The smallest theft makes the thief; a sudden blow, a murderer. Then what are trifles?"

Here we were interrupted by my husband, who wished to know if we intended sitting up all night. The next day found us at home, where everything at first seemed in confusion. Bridget was to stay a week to get the girl into the ways of the house; but, poor Bridget, she only got us all into a muddle. She had been her own mistress for some time, and all discipline and order had been forgotten. I was glad when she went. It was days and weeks before I made any progress in housekeeping beyond my usual habits. Mary was a helpful girl. She at once asked me for her weekly allowance, a term I did not understand.

"My usual butter and tea and sugar, ma'am," was the reply, in answer to my inquiring look.

"What have you been accustomed to have?" said I.

"A quarter of a pound of tea, half a pound of butter, and I have always had a shilling a week for extra."

"But you can use from that which I give out," said I.

"Sometimes you may think I do not make it go far enough, and I would rather you would give me my own if it made no difference to you, ma'am."

I considered the matter over, and found Mary was right; her suggestion brought me comfort. She had what she needed on a Monday morning, and I had no further trouble with her requirements all the week. As she had no access to my stores, I could not but be satisfied. I gave out each morning everything that was required for consumption during the day, and I saw that everything was in its place. It was labor to me at first, and most especially was it vexatious to be obliged to give up playing with my children to attend to this most essential duty; but the habit soon grew into a pleasure, for, no matter how I might be occupied, or where I might go, I had no fear but that the meals at home were right. Gradually I found that, by close attention to *trifles*, I was ultimately enabled to *appear* a very liberal housekeeper; indeed, "extravagant" was the gratuitous title I earned. By close attention to the trifles I once despised I was enabled to make twenty-seven shillings a week go as far as I once could treble that amount.

I need not say that I had no margin for waste; indeed, to purchase the needful requirements of wear and tear of furniture and house linen, and also to pay the washing bills, both myself and husband were obliged to give up a portion of the money originally set by for clothes. The children began to get expensive, and still their requirements had to be met. I learned the art of dress-making from one who came to make up the children's dresses; if I had not, I could not have managed to put out the work. Once in two years I got a silk dress, and that well made; this was the extent of my extravagance.

In fact, I found the only way to manage was to make myself acquainted with every useful household art; and amid all this call upon my time and energy, at every spare moment I assiduously practised my music, which was fast slipping through my fingers; I also cultivated the talent I possessed for sketching. No motive short of educating my children, which, of course, I was obliged to do, would have enabled me to bear this extra strain upon my time and temper. I should say here that my husband's health, which had never been strong enough to follow his profession, gave way when my eldest child was six years old. He became afflicted with a spinal complaint, which laid him nearly prostrate for the space of eight years, and during this sad time all our available resources were needed.

The eight shillings a week, resulting from the £20 per annum which we had reserved as a fund for emergencies, was all expended in what was absolutely required to meet his case. The most skilful economy alone enable me to keep out of debt. Had I been in the country it would have been altogether another thing, but in London all eatables were expensive, though London had an equivalent advantage in that we were not obliged to know any one. There was no one that we cared about to whom our servant could tell that we had only potatoes and bacon for dinner, or cold meat more than two days following; though certainly the latter circumstance did not happen very often, for experience taught me that cold meat was a heartless meal, excepting now and then, when a salad or fried potatoes made it, perhaps, more agreeable than a hot dinner. However, we lived unknown and unsought except by our kind friends the Grays, who too nearly resembled ourselves for them to be critical about our doings.

I educated my children myself, and in doing so found great delight. Each year my troubles seemed to grow less, for I became economical not only of money and money's worth, but of time also, as my husband needed the greatest care and attention. We had scrupulously kept up the insurance upon his life for the £500, though each year the payment was increased. As I mentioned before, I learned to do everything myself, so that I was, in a measure, independent of skill in a servant. I changed often—this was unavoidable; each went away "to better herself," to be succeeded by incompetence and, too frequently, idleness.

The changes came so frequently (servants had altogether altered from those of Bridget's days; they found it so dull, or they could not rise early, or always wanted to be running out), that I insensibly made up my mind that these miseries were fast becoming an established order of things, and resolved to bear them as unruffled as I could. Even Bertha Chapman complained that, since the death of poor Robert, things in her domestic *menage* had altered. Two of her most trusted servants had married, and she could not replace them; several were tried, but were not equal to their duties. "There is no help for this," she wrote, "but for mistresses to educate themselves so as to teach their helps."

I had long ago found this out, and for so long as I had my health all went on well. But I felt pity always for every mother in delicate health, a prey to her servants in her uncomfortable home. There were comfort and peace and love in our dwelling, albeit the sickness of my beloved husband greatly overshadowed our joys.

My experience of the past has been, that had I set out in life with but a trifle of reliable practice in domestic matters, such as I afterwards taught myself, and with moderate aspiring as to any position which two hundred a year income would warrant, and that had I, or had we both, set out with sufficient moral courage to despise shams, and not have endeavored to appear otherwise than we were—persons of very moderate income—we might have been spared much misery. Even had I been brought up to have known the prices of food before I entered upon marriage, we should not have made a false start in the world.

As to economy, if a rasping of bread or a cold potato can be made available, let it be used, not thrown away. To cook food nicely does not consist in the multitude or costliness of the ingredients used, but in the proper distribution of actual requisites, in the knowledge of the time necessary for the cooking, and in the temperature of the water or milk in which such food is to be cooked.

An intimate acquaintance with needle-work of every description is absolutely necessary to the mistress of a limited income—dress and frock-making especially—which should either be learned as an art or acquired from a dress maker who may be called in to assist. A work-basket is a fruitful source of misery: its contents have a habit of accumulating, and causing a depressing influence upon the temper and spirits.

What is to be done should be quickly done.

No garment with buttons or tapes off, or with rents or tatters, should be placed away in a drawer, but be mended the very first opportunity—now, if possible; it is a duty to be performed before pleasure. Stockings and socks should not be allowed to come into holes—thin places are easily mended. I hope I may not be considered dictatorial in thus insisting upon this very necessary observance, but I have suffered from procrastination in these very matters, and the obtaining of new articles of any kind was, in my early days, a matter of difficulty. The looking out the linen on Mondays was at first a worrying trouble to me, and I trusted this matter frequently to a servant, till the constant disputes with the laundress, and the loss of several articles, led me to perform this duty myself. Every Monday morning, as soon as breakfast was over, the servant brought the linen to the kitchen, where she sorted it over in my presence, and I wrote it down, taking care to specify what kind the articles were—linen or calico. The clean things were then taken from the basket, every button and tape tied, and all put upon the clothes-horse to air, before putting them away in the drawers. It took something less than half an hour to do this. The remainder of the morning till one o'clock was spent in repairing all fractures and other needs. I never in my life mended dirty linen, no matter how much it was torn.

When my babes were young, after they had gone to bed I shook out and hung upon a clothes-horse all the garments they were to put on the next day, whether clean ones or otherwise; each little one's clothes by itself; and many a time have I washed out their little socks in the hand-basin, in my own room, which saved much accumulation of these small affairs. My collars and cuffs I washed and ironed myself, and also many little matters of lace and muslin for the children. The process I adopted was a somewhat rapid one, and involved but slight labor. I threw a little borax into some cold water, and when the former was dissolved I put in over night the articles I designed to wash. The next morning I kneaded them well with my hands, wrung them out, and soaped them into tepid water, in which also was a little borax, not soda. The dirt easily came out; I rinsed them well in slightly blue water, in which some alum was dissolved to prevent accident from fire (as alum prevents flame), and partially dried them; then made some *thin* starch, by mixing two teaspoonsful or one of starch in two tablespoonsful of cold water; then poured boiling water upon it, stirring it all the time, till it was of the consistence of well-made arrow-root. While the starch was hot I put in the articles to be stiffened, and let them stay in for ten minutes, or even more, then wrung them as dry as I could in my hand, and then each article again in a clean cloth, thus preventing the starch from sticking to the iron, and rendering the lace or collars clear instead of muddy-looking. After squeezing them hard in the cloth, each article was shaken out, and laid separately in a cloth, and folded up tight, ready for ironing. It is astonishing how much expense I saved in my laundress' bills, by continuing often to wash some little thing, at a time when I appeared to be only washing my hands.

This little employment never made me the less fit to be seen; in preparing for it I did no more than pin a towel before me—a jug of hot water and white curd soap (I never would destroy the color and skin of my hands by using other kinds), and with a very little borax, I managed to have a great deal of comfort and clean trifles in clothes, without the machinery by which I obtained it being observed.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ART OF DRESSING IN GOOD TASTE—ALICE'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS—A HUSBAND AND FATHER'S DEATH—HIS INCOME DIES WITH HIM—THE VALUE OF AN INSURANCE—FUTURE EMPLOYMENT—ALICE'S AND EDWARD'S MARRIAGE.

There is one thing which I should mention as part of my acquired experiences—*the art of dressing in good taste.*

If I purchased an inexpensive material, I did not call attention to the fact by overloading it with trimming and paltry lace, but it was well shaped, and well made, and simply trimmed, so that by this means it escaped particular notice. I also avoided buying anything with otherwise than the most simple pattern on it. I had no desire to be known at any distance by my dress. The plainest, richest silk—generally black—was my best dress; and the exquisite, fine, soft, silky black alpaca my home and evening dress. There is no pretension about the latter material—it is at once suitable and pleasing to the eye, and may be worn by a duchess without deteriorating from her acknowledged good taste. The same by bonnets—of a good material, but so simple and plain, though always of the best shape, that they were generally becoming. I may observe that my style of dress, which from its excessive plainness disarmed criticism, was studiously acquired.

My frequent change of servants—from their own choice, not mine—led me to give up the contentious point respecting exuberance in their dress. So long as they were tidily clad while attending upon my family, I permitted them to "flaunt in gay attire" as much as they pleased when absent from me. For some time I mourned their folly, and reasoned with them upon the bad tendency of their excessive vanity, without making otherwise than an ill impression upon them, sulkiness being generally the result. However, they lost and I gained, for I became almost severe in the pattern and style of my own dress. An amplitude of fold, and a rich or otherwise most simple material, marked in dress the contrast between myself and my servants. To expatiate here on the folly of servants dressing so extravagantly is not to my present purpose, though I have often wished sumptuary laws were in force to compel them to attire themselves in a manner becoming to their station, or that their wages might be partially devoted to the savings banks, as a little future provision against sickness or other casualties.

My children grew up to be dutiful and loving. Alice, before her father's death, became my right hand; she was an excellent little cook, a methodical housekeeper—in fact, a domestic treasure. I was determined that no self-made thorny path should be hers; hence she was carefully instructed in every petty detail of housekeeping, even to the salting of meat and the baking of bread; what she did at all was thoroughly done. This *"thorough-goingness"* was part of her nature; she did not inherit the *"that-'ll do"* system, but shook it off with a determined effort, and kept it at a distance.

Alice was a pleasing reader; she also played with taste and expression, and she sketched from nature with a firm touch, which at one time led me to think might be turned to a professional account; this, on its being broached, she shrank from with undisguised aversion, but she nevertheless kept up the practice of all her acquirements with undiminished ardor, which led me to infer that she saw some necessity for it. Every summer's morning found her at 6 o'clock reading and studying for an hour and a half; then she went into the garden, and busied herself for an hour, coming in with glowing cheeks and the brightest of smiles. She was the ministering angel in our home. I had accustomed her from her earliest years to wait upon herself, and as much as possible upon her father and me also. The thought had never entered my brain to save her trouble; therefore, year by year, she more and more filled my place in all domestic affairs. She learned to cut out and make all her clothes, and with an aptitude of contrivance quite foreign to my nature. I had perfect rest and peace as to her future, should she ever be left alone in the world; not that I could presume she would be exempt from trouble, sickness, or privations, but I felt she would be prepared to meet them, and therefore would suffer less than if she were an ignorant, untaught girl.

We were one day conversing upon the different degrees of happiness which women especially experienced, even when they set out from the same point in life. "I do not think it possible to be very unhappy," said she, "if we make the best of our means, whether they be little or great." "But suppose you don't know how to make the best of everything?" "Why, in that case there must be misery for the wife, the children, and the husband. I sometimes think I shall be 'somebody' some day, mamma; and that is why I practice so much every accomplishment I know. I should not like directly I was married to give up my piano, my singing, and my drawing, and so bury myself away, giving no joy to my bright little home which I am sure I shall one day have."

"But, Alice, darling, if papa should not live? Every day, my child, is one of fear with me. What is to be done then? Papa has only the use of our income for his life." The child's face blanched with terror. She sat looking at me as one stricken with horror. At last the words came—

"What do you mean, mamma? Papa has not been worse for some years, and how does he get the money, then."

"My child, your papa's brain has been gradually softening for now two years; and Dr. Milward assured me the other day that the end could not be far off. 'One month of sad suffering you will see, and then ——' was all he uttered; and may God give me strength to pass through this, the worst of all my trials! Alice, my sleep is disturbed, my attention always on the rack, listening to the incoherent sounds which probably will come from your dear father's lips, before he is lost to us."

"Mamma, dear mamma, think not of this; the end may be far distant."

"God grant it!" was all I could then say.

In one short month from this, though nothing had occurred to mark that approach which we all dreaded so much, I had left my husband apparently sweetly sleeping; the doctor came unexpectedly and watched him for some minutes; he then lifted his eyelids—the eye was rigid, though bright. Dr. Milward called for a lighted candle, and held it close to the eye; no movement took place; and in twelve hours from this time my husband was no more, my children were fatherless, and myself a widow. These are words soon spoken, but to realize them in their full extent is the concentrated bitterness of life.

My tale is drawing to a close. I had now no two hundred a year to manage,—and how to manage with it was all that I was requested to write about,—but my readers who have gone so far with me will perhaps be interested in knowing something about our after life. Mrs. Gray came to us in our dark hour of sorrow, as did my parents also. With the latter we removed to my early home—alas! to me no home now. My boy had been one year apprenticed to an old friend of his father's when our great trouble overshadowed us. Enough money was realized by the sale of our furniture to pay our good kind doctor, and with the five hundred pounds obtained from the insurance company an annuity was purchased for me. The house which for seventeen years I had but seldom seen since I married from it, was not the home of my youth; my sisters and brothers filled it, and I felt myself an interloper. My income would not suffice for me to live alone with Alice, neither would Alice stay with my parents without me. My past experience had educated me for something better than idleness, and I wished to obtain some useful position, where some one at least might be helped through my knowledge so dearly obtained.

My sisters—three of them—were just no better than I had been when I married. My mother still toiled for them, still hoped to see them marry either men in their own position or above them. My remonstrances—nay, entreaties—to them to render themselves self-helpful were in vain; they had never experienced a care or thought for the future—a system of education too frequently adopted by parents, which leads not unfrequently to crime in married life—therefore my suggestions were treated as out of place, and my conduct as interfering and dominant. "Let them alone," my mother would say; "they will learn time enough."

How bitterly I felt her words! My dower, truly, had been to learn the ways of life—but at what a cost! It was of no use contesting the matter, so I gave it up in despair. I sent an advertisement to the *Times* describing myself as a useful housekeeper. In due time it was answered by a lady who had the care of four orphan nieces. She herself was unmarried, but had been called upon suddenly to take possession of her deceased brother's household, he having been a widower only a year. Miss Arkwright had never kept house, and disliked all domestic ties; nevertheless by her brother's will she was left guardian to his children, with so much personal income as long as she resided in the house with them. For herself she was a kind of missionary lady, always begging money for some scheme which was to assist regenerating the heathen, white, alas! thousands of heathen existed within walking reach.

Miss Arkwright's letter explained all that she needed of me—to manage the servants, to see that the children were nicely kept and watched, and to have the house always comfortable of an evening when she arrived: her *duties* taking her from it the whole day.

My parents were exceedingly angry when they heard of my determination. Alice, with tearful eyes, implored me to renounce the idea of servitude, as she termed it; but to each and all I answered, "I can only forget my trouble in active exertion, in being obliged to think for others;" and so I was allowed to have my own way. To Alice I pointed out the advantages my income would give herself and brother.

"Not to myself, mamma, will there be any advantage; for Edward let your sacrifice be made."

"But, Alice, I cannot let you live here without paying for your board."

"Mamma, I intend to go into a school, where I may obtain lessons for my services."

"Have you counted the cost, Alice?" I asked. "Can you submit to the discipline—the monotonous duties of school routine?"

"Mamma, is this question asked with your usual judgment?" she reproachfully questioned. "You have all your lifetime been instilling into me that duty cannot be laid down at will unfulfilled, or put aside for a future time; and now, when the first real duty of life presents itself, do you think me a coward or incompetent, or what is it, mamma?"

"I think nothing of the kind, Alice. I merely think that, as you have the choice of work or play, it were as well to weigh the consequences of each; and whichever you prefer, it is my most earnest wish to see you happy in the choice you make."

"Mamma, as you have succeeded in obtaining a situation, will you kindly insert an advertisement for me?" was all the answer I obtained.

Thus our destinies were settled, we both dwelt in other homes, and from this time I can date my prosperity in life. Both Alice and I were fitted for our positions; we gave full satisfaction each in our several employments, and received in return the most unbounded confidence and esteem. Alice, at twenty-six, married well; an ample settlement was made upon her, subject only to fifty pounds a year being taken from it, and secured to me during my life. Edward about the same time entered into partnership with the gentleman with whom he had been so many years, and from that hour gave me a fixed yearly sum sufficient to have supported me, and which to this day nothing can induce him to reassume, although he has married, and a young family have their claims upon him. I am living with the youngest of the family of the Arkwrights; all the rest are married; the eldest married my boy. Miss Arkwright left me £100 a year—all her income; and Dora, her youngest pet, declares that nothing shall induce her to leave her own "Minnie." She insists upon it that, as Ruth followed Naomi of old, so will she never leave, never forsake me.

She is but twenty—we shall see.

THE CONCLUSION.

WORK FOR EACH DAY IN THE WEEK.

I have pondered over the pages which I have written, and certainly all my experiences are there set down. The only margin in the expenditure which could be allowed is in the article of insurance. The £25 yearly to be taken into the income, if a policy of insurance were not effected, would give something less than 10s. a week extra. This sum, when one is bound to live so very economically, might be done without, to secure the advantages which would arise from it in after life. To make her own happiness, I would earnestly advise every girl to educate herself for a domestic life as assiduously as she does to play and sing, and by no means, when she has attained the latter acquirements, to let them slip away out of her grasp for want of practice. From the moment a bride takes possession of her house her chief duties in life commence; it is hers to form her machinery for action, to keep it in working gear, and to so ornament it by her own graces and accomplishments that the wheels and other motive power be hidden. A woman who means to play her part well, in ever so humble a home, must be a good manager, so that every duty shall have its allotted time—not one duty to be huddled upon another. Be also a good financier, so as to make not only every penny do its work, but occasionally the work of two; and be a good diplomatist, for concord and comfort and a pleasant life should be the result of her management.

During the progress of this article through the press it has been suggested to me to give definite rules for doing the work of a house each day. I could not see that this was possible, any more than I could give a mean calculation of how much cloth it would take to make boys' clothes in general, or how many bricks it would take to build a house of no definite size. Unless I knew the circumstances of each individual this would be useless. The week's work was thus divided and arranged in my own house:—

MONDAY.—Linen day and mending.

TUESDAY.—Washing and ironing; kitchen and scullery scrubbing.

WEDNESDAY.—Scouring bright tins and dish-covers.

THURSDAY.—Scrubbing out closets, cupboards, and larder and kitchens.

FRIDAY.—Pastry making; passages and hall cleaning; one sitting-room thoroughly.

SATURDAY.—The second sitting-room thoroughly; a general scrubbing and thorough cleaning.

One bed-room was thoroughly cleaned on each day of the week, and others slightly swept with a soft brush and duster every day. Stairs thoroughly swept twice a week, and slightly every day.

By these means the whole house was cleaned throughout every week. But without mistress and maid are early risers, the latter being down stairs at 6 o'clock and the mistress at 7, all this work cannot be accomplished; and one thing I would mention, that a servant should never be kept up after 10 o'clock at night.

Of course I do not say that these I have enumerated were all the duties to be performed; but they are the chief in every house. On Sunday I had as little work done as it was possible. We dined at 2 o'clock. After 3 I suffered the servant to go out till 8 o'clock. The tea I arranged myself, and I gave the girl, at every convenient time, as much holiday as I possibly could; not that I was served better by this arrangement, but, on the contrary, frequently worse; but then it was a duty I owed her, and, whether she were grateful or not, it would not take from my imperative duty towards each and all of my fellow-creatures, namely:—

To do as I would be done by.

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DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
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Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

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The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

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MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

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Etc. Etc. Etc.
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THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

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Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13t8 15

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Primary Department, $60 per annum.
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MADAME HERVILLY,
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EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily $1 05 per week. Depot No 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS
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FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS
First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,800,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

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7'30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

An Address from Louis Kossuth.

Kossuth published in the Hungarian language, soon after the victorious invasion of Bohemia by the Prussians, an address to the "Hungarian nation," of which the following were the principal passages:—

"There are historical moments in the life of nations when the question of their existence is decided forever. Such is the present moment for Hungary and Transylvania, as well as for Croatia, Dalmatia, and Sclavonia. The war already begun will solve many questions beyond those in which it originated. The future fate of Hungary, not less than that of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Sclavonia will be determined by it. It is, indeed, self evident that if Austria were to retain them under her sway, by achieving success in this war, she would press down upon these countries with the whole weight of her reinforced strength, in order to realize, by their complete absorption, the unity of the Austrian empire; while a defeated and diminished Austria would employ more craftily than ever all her wonted arts to bring about the assimilation of her unlost provinces, in order that by their fusion into the same one rule the family of the Hapsburgs may still hold the rank of a great power. But in either case the existence of Hungary, and of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Sclavonia, as States and nations, would be at an end. Races and nationalities they might remain—nations, never. Here, then, is an absolute alternative, unalterable like fate, between the necessity of committing national suicide, or of fighting for national independence. Who would choose to die when life may be won by a bold determination?

"The Hungarian question is no longer misunderstood by the clear-sighted among the great powers of Europe. May it be understood at last also by the public at large! May it no more be confounded with mere revolutionary restlessness! The Hungarians are not revolutionists. We are not men fond of political or social experiments. We are a people addicted to order and tranquillity, and loyal, too, even to excess, ready to sacrifice much always, but not our country at any time. Religiously attached to what good our predecessors left us as a national inheritance, we are the devoted partisans of organized freedom, enemies to all anarchy. The monarchical sentiment runs through our whole body national. But a nation we are, and a nation we will remain: a free nation to be ruled by no laws save our own; developing freely that national life which is our own. And we wish to be a State subject to no foreign people, to no foreign interests; a self-governed State, such as we have a right to be, entitled as we are to it by a constitutional existence one thousand years old; by international compacts; by the extent of our territory, as well as by the number and genius of our population, the sixth by rank among the nations that may claim place and voice in the European council of independent States. This is what we strive for, since such is our right. Our claims are on a level with our rights. But, then, between the realization of our rights and the rule of the House of Lorraine-Hapsburg there is an insuperable antagonism; and naturally, too, since of all the reigning houses the Austrian Emperor is the only one which as a sovereign has neither country nor nation that he can call his own, and is merely the possessor of certain lands. The Austrian Emperor is not chief of a nation; he is only chieftain in a family, the clan of Hapsburgs.

* * * "Let, then, the public opinion of Europe be penetrated with this truth, that if the Hungarian nation raises the flag of 1849 again, it is moved by no revolutionary restlessness, but merely by the instinct of self-preservation. And she will raise it, since it would be her death not to raise it, and since it is evident that now or never is the time to rise and live. It would be sin, shame, madness, suicide if she would neglect this favorable opportunity given her by Providence. The will of God reveals itself in historical events—and these are uncommonly propitious. The demeanor of Hungary has always been of paramount importance in all wars which the House of Austria was engaged in by choice or necessity. In the time of the first French empire Austria saw her provinces, Vienna itself occupied by her enemy; yet for all that, and merely because the resources of Hungary were at her disposal, she came out of that long struggle stronger than ever, while the great Emperor died an exile in St. Helena. But on no previous occasion was, perhaps, Hungary of such weight in the scale of fortune for or against Austria as in this present war. The strategical importance of her position now is of the utmost consequence. And never has Austria dragged to the battle-field so many Hungarian and Croatian soldiers as now. In bitter derision of the Diet, then yet sitting in Pesth, recruits were levied, taxes were raised continually at an unheard-of rate, without the assent of the Diet; and by this exercise of despotic power, crowned with mockery, the Austrian army received a fighting host of thirty-three Hungarian and one Croatian regiments of the line, fourteen regiments of Hungarian hussars, and more than seventy thousand greuzer—in all a force of above two hundred and forty thousand men. I can assure my nation that the weight of her attitude in the scale of events is being understood and appreciated wherever it is desirable it should be. The year of 1849, with its far-reaching lesson, has not been forgotten. It is remembered that the proud House of Austria, so defying now towards two great powers, was then unable to stand a single campaign against unprepared, unarmed Hungary, without feeling constrained to implore the help of two hundred thousand Russians to rescue it from certain ruin. And grateful she proved herself for the rescue, in the true Hapsburg style.

* * * "Openly have I spoken, not in the darkness of conspiracy—the millions of the people must save their country in the broad daylight. Let the nation be well penetrated with the thought that if she were to neglect availing herself of this favorable opportunity for self-emancipation, she would herself pronounce her own doom forever—she would perish by her own hands—dig her own grave, and sink into it *felo de se*—a dead nation in that vast cemetery, the Austrian empire. Who would dare to say that my nation deserves to die by such a death? She shall live!

* * * "My own native land! thou hast suffered much and long since I saw thee. We, banished from, not by, thee—we, too, have suffered much and long. I have grown grey with age, with inconsolable grief, and with mourning for many losses, thine and mine, in the doleful land of exile. But no aching pain, no dire affliction, has ever diminished the sense of duty I owe to thy holy cause. This sense of duty impels me even now to be up and doing. And with the calm reflection of ponderating thought, with the warmth of hope, to which my joyless heart does not easily yield, and withal with the determination of the strong will, I say—what these seventeen years I never yet said—'Be of good cheer, my nation! we shall meet again.'

"KOSSUTH."

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SADOWA.

A correspondent of the London *Star* says:—"When you are yet half a mile from the battle-field there is no mistaking the road; the wind brings a horrible message from these [illegible] slopes of corn. Here is a long wood of birch and fir in which the Prussians first took up their position, and in the adjoining meadows remain their lines of huts formed by the stems of young trees and thatched with branches. A quarter of a mile of trees has been cut down to make these temporary dwellings; and all around these lie pamphlets, and letters, and match boxes, and glasses, left by soldiers who never were able to return for them. In the eastern part of the wood, fronting the Austrian forces, there is scarcely one of these magnificent firs near; but the largest of the trees are rent asunder that has not had its trunk cleft asunder by the grooved grenades which the Austrians use to such fell purpose.

"There are few people about. Here and there two or three men and women are opening up knapsacks and carrying off the contents, but they only take what cannot afterwards be recognized as Government property. In one of the ditches lies an Austrian ammunition wagon, laden with grenades, each one of which contains a considerable quantity of powder; but no one touches that powder. They take the swords and bayonets to make knives, but they break off the hilt and leave the scabbard. They rifle the soldier's baggage, but they leave the knapsack. There is a plethora of articles which would be of immense use to these poor people—such as belts, leathern satchels, tin vessels of all descriptions, unused cartridges, not to speak of the quantity of metal which could be obtained by stripping the helmets, which lie in dozens—but these they do not touch. What they do take they wash in some adjoining pool; for blood is everywhere.

"There is now quoted the prophecy of an old Bohemian soothsayer, who said that, 'When there are two kings in Bohemia the ditches will run with blood.' It is certainly not difficult to prophecy that in 1867 two and two will not make five; but, as it is, the evident prophecy of the Bohemian astrologer has been literally fulfilled, though one must hope that these deep, red, slow-dripping streams are the blood of horses rather than of men. But all over the wet fields, and on the articles you see lying about, are terrible stains, were nothing else there to tell the story. If you lift a helmet or cap, there are ten chances to one you find a bullet-hole in front of it, a corresponding circle behind, while inside there is the universal crimson stain. Nay, I have a card—one of a pack which has been scattered over the ground where the fiercest encounter seems to have taken place—wherein is neatly cut one of these bullet circles, obliterating the shoulder of a pink-faced young man, who is courting a pink-faced young woman under a yellow tree.

"The work of burial seems to have been left in the hands of the peasantry, who simply dig a hole in that part of the field where the dead lie thickest, and stripping them, fling them in. Where the soldiers have buried the dead there is generally the two spars of wood crossed, with the number of the buried marked; while occasionally one or two officers have their name thereon inscribed, with the motto 'True even until death.' And this wonderful work goes on from morning till night—from the first grey of the dawn until in the evening the white line of mist trailing along the pine trees on the hillside finally comes down upon the plain and forces the men homeward. The country people, passing the burned houses and the levelled grain, and the trampled farmsteads, grow indignant and talk loudly; but when they come to this place they go by silently, and do not stay to look."

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF AUSTRIA—THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent writes, under date of July 14:—

"Though the Emperor has a Cabinet, it cannot with truth be said that the Austrian empire has an efficient Government. There is no longer unity of purpose in the ministerial departments, and the movements in the State machine are, therefore, exceedingly feeble and irregular. His Majesty's Ministers are utterly bewildered, 'not knowing what to do and what to leave undone.' One of the things that ought to be done without delay is to come to an understanding with Hungary, which would hardly fail to exert itself to the utmost to prevent the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. Let the Emperor restore to the Hungarians the rights of which they have been so long deprived, and the representatives of the nation will hardly fail to prove their loyalty and patriotism by placing at his disposal almost any number of recruits that may be required. The Empress yesterday returned to Ofen, with the Archduke Rudolph and the Archduchess Gisela, and we have to-day learned by telegraph that on their arrival her Majesty and her children were heartily welcomed by the inhabitants. The Emperor accompanied the Empress to the Vienna railway terminus, and the separation must have been very painful, as her Majesty wept bitterly, and the little Prince and Princess sobbed aloud. Now that his family is in comparative safety, the Emperor will hardly fail to go to the army, which is being concentrated in the Marchfeld, in the neighborhood of Aspern."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

THE CHESNUT HILL TRAGEDY—CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST.—In our fourth edition yesterday we gave the testimony of Jacob Hersch, the first witness sworn in this case. The remainder of the evidence was as follows:—

William Becker, sworn—I live at the Wissahickon toll-gate; I was on duty on Sunday evening between 8 and 9; I remember two men coming up in a wagon and refusing to pay their toll; I caught hold of the back part of the wagon, and they stopped and asked how much; I said five cents; some women and children came out, and the deceased said, "You'd better bring the whole family out;" with that he hit the horse, and the jerk thereof threw me down; a lot of men ran after the wagon; I caught hold of the coat-tail of one of them; Philip Stiles was the one I caught hold of; Fagan went down after the men, and told me he was going for a police; Stiles said he was going to whip the men; he rolled up his shirt-sleeves; I told him not to go; I held him by the coat tail; I didn't see Michael Teeven at all; I didn't see a knife at all.

John Devine, sworn—I live about a square below the Wissahickon toll-gate; I went out on the roadside after supper; I heard a noise near the toll-gate, and I mentioned it to the man sitting beside me; a wagon drove up with two men in it, and they stopped right opposite to us; they asked us to hold the horse till they went back; we took hold of their horse; they both got out and went up the road; one of them said, "We'll give them a show for it," and rolled up his sleeves, as if there was going to be a fight; I couldn't tell which of them rolled up his sleeves; they were both strangers to me; one of my friends said, "We'll go up and see what goes on;" I went down towards the toll-gate; the two who were in the wagon met one man coming down; the three got into a scuffle; I didn't know who the third man was; it was too dark to distinguish any one; I know Teeven; I don't know whether it was him or not; there was one man struck and knocked down, and I heard the blood dropping; he walked after he got up about one hundred and fifty feet; I didn't see any knife; the scuffle lasted about three minutes; it appeared to me as if the whole three were in a fight; I think the two who were in the wagon were in liquor, but they could walk very well; I didn't hear a word said; one went one way and the other another; the third man walked back towards the toll-gate; there was no fourth man engaged; it was just before the moon came up.

Owen Golden, sworn—I board at the next house to where the man died; I saw the parties get out of the carriage, and I held the horse; I didn't see the scuffle; I know Teeven; I haven't seen him for two months; the man who was stabbed got out of the wagon first.

Mrs. Eliza Moran, affirmed—I reside at Wissahickon, near the toll-gate; I was sitting at my door when deceased came up to my door bleeding; he said "hold me," and fell.

Thomas Fagen, sworn—I live in Springfield, Montgomery county; last Sunday evening I was at the toll-gate talking to Philip Stiles and Michael Teeven; Stiles and Teeven came together about fifteen minutes before the disturbance; two men drove through the toll-gate; Becker told them to halt; they stopped a little, and then one of them gave the horse a cut, and drove on again; Stiles and Teeven started after them; I went down, and met Mr. Hersch; he asked me if I was the toll gate keeper; I said "No, sir;" he said "There's no use making a fuss about it; I want to pay the toll;" Hersch was alone; I didn't hear any difficulty at the wagon; we both walked towards the wagon; I didn't see Stiles or Teeven; I don't know where they were; Teeven never showed me a knife; the reason that Hersch and I turned round was because somebody came up and said that a man was bleeding to death; I didn't hear any threats; I don't know who told us that a man was bleeding to death.

Philip Stiles, a German, sworn—I live nowhere; I got no work; Saturday night I slept on Ridge road; I am a founder; I worked last with Mr. Long, Montgomery county, last Saturday afternoon; I know Michael Teeven since last harvest; I saw him last Sunday evening at the toll-gate; it was night; I took supper with him at his house; he showed me a knife at his house; he told me it was a dirk knife; he showed it to me over the table; his mother and wife were there; I think his wife told him to put it away; he did so; the knife did not close up; he wanted some money from his wife; she wouldn't give him any; he asked me for some, and I gave him a dollar; he wanted to sell me the knife; it was after supper; he was drunk; I told him I didn't want to buy it; he put the knife in his pocket and carried it away with him; he had it in his hand as he was going towards the toll-gate; we stayed there three or four minutes; there were two teams drove up, and I went up the road to Mr. Long's house; I saw Teeven have the knife raised, and ask deceased if he wanted anything more; the deceased and Teeven had hold of each other, and I couldn't see the stab inflicted; Teeven then ran across the field; I was close beside them at the time of the stabbing; neither deceased nor Hersch struck Teeven; it was all done in a minute, and Teeven started off and ran across a field; I went back to the toll-gate and told Becker to go down and get his toll; I didn't know that the man was stabbed; I saw Teeven stoop to pick up his hat, and as he did so, I saw the knife in his hand; after I got to the toll-gate, somebody said that Teeven was stabbed; I went down and saw the deceased; I don't know where Teeven is; I saw him run across the field, and that is the last I saw of him.

The evidence here closed. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, Oliver Allison, came to his death from a stab received at the hands of Michael Teeven.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following data exhibits the amount of business done by foreign and coastwise vessels at this port during the month of July, as compared with the same period in 1865:—

	1866.			1865.		
	For.	Coast.	Total	For.	Coast.	Total.
Steamships	2	—	2	1	—	1
Ships	6	3	9	5	—	5
Barques	17	4	21	12	2	14
Brigs	34	25	59	30	23	53
Schooners	15	842	857	13	679	692
Sloops	—	328	328	—	418	418
Steamers	—	285	285	—	209	209
Barges	—	772	772	—	114	114
Boats	—	1803	1803	—	1254	1254
	74	4062	4133	61	2696	2760

By the above it will be seen that the vessels arriving last month numbered 1376 more than for the same period last year. The arrivals during the past seven months amounted to 19,201 vessels, while during the same period in 1865 they numbered but 13,733, showing an increase of 5463 in favor of the present year. Of the 19,201 arrivals in 1866, there were 597 vessels from foreign ports, and of the 13,390 in 1865, 343 only were from foreign ports.

A NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL.—The new Jewish hospital, which has been fitted up at the junction of Haverford road, Westminster and Fisher's avenues, West Philadelphia, will open for the reception of patients on Monday, the 6th inst. The formal opening of the hospital will take place in a few months. This institution is strictly benevolent, and supported by voluntary contributions. No charge will be made to patients for admission or care, and although established for the especial purpose of placing Jewish patients where they can enjoy, during illness, the benefits and consolations of their peculiar faith, still any applicants requiring the benefits of the hospital will be received, without reference to their religious belief. The institution has been established by the Jewish Hospital Association, and has been incorporated. It is at present under the management of the following named gentlemen:—President, Alfred T. Jones; Vice-President, I. Binswanger; Secretary, Mayer Sulzberger; Corresponding Secretary, Henry J. Hunt; Treasurer, Samuel Weil. Directors—Abraham S. Wolf, Isaac Leeser, Joseph Einstein, Judah Isaacs, M. D., M. Thalheimer, M. M. Bayersdorfer, Simon Ezekiel, William B. Hackenburg, Samuel Hecht, S. Alexander, Henry Mayer, Hezekiah W. Arnold. Resident Physician, Dr. A. Felstein.

IMPORTANT CASE OF COUNTERFEITING.—John Hyers had a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Sergeant, on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money. Defendant was arrested in Harrisburg a few days ago by Captain Franklin, of the Government detective force, who testified that he made the arrest from information received, and that some hours after Hyers admitted to him that he had taken sixteen twenty-dollar bills to Harrisburg for a hotel keeper named Weckert, and that he had $1200 of the money in his own house in Philadelphia. On the cross examination witness stated that he had not made any promises nor threats to induce the admission, but that he had said to one Lindsay, also in custody, that it would be better for Hyers if he exposed the plate on which the $20 counterfeits were printed. Hyers was held in $3000 bail for trial. The hotel-keeper alluded to in the testimony was also arrested, and was held by United States Commissioner Snodgrass, of Dauphin, in $5000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE "TONAWANDA."—The *Tonawanda*, from Savannah, arrived yesterday. We are indebted to Mr. Teal, the Purser, for late Savannah papers. The following is a list of the passengers:—A. Minis, Hon. S. Cohen, M. C., lady and daughter; E. J. Gowdy, G. M. Sorrill, Mrs. Agnes Sorrill, Miss Annie Sorrill, G. J. Taggart, D. G. Price, T. L. Eppman, R. McClellan, Mrs. Gabillhouse and neice, R. Spatz, H. McDonough, L. T. Stuart, B. Thompson, S. H. Halfman, E. Metcar, H. Mills, J. Jones, J. Sperry, Mrs. B. Fowler, Mrs. E. McDonald and child, Mrs. M. A. Meyer and child, Mrs. J. A. Kaupt and three children, Mrs. M. Rogerson and child. Three on deck.

BILLS ACTED ON DURING THE JUNE TERM OF QUARTER SESSIONS—FEE BILL.—During the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which closed a few days since, the Grand Jury acted upon 416 bills of indictment sent before them by the District Attorney. Of this number 214 were ignored, leaving 202 to be returned as true bills. Upon the trial of these only 90 were declared guilty of the offenses for which they had been held to bail. The following shows the amount of fees paid during the term:—District Attorney, $1827; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, $1209·90; Sheriff, $572—making a total amount of $3608·90.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Bernard Reilly had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Jacob Norris with intent to kill. A brother of the complainant testified that Reilly committed the assault at Otsego and Reed streets, striking him on the head with a base-ball bat, severely wounding him. He has been in a dangerous condition, but was not considered so then. Defendant had not anything to say on the subject of the assault, and he was held in $3,000 to answer.

ACCIDENTS.—John Shinn, seven years old, was severely, if not fatally injured yesterday, in front of No. 126 South Water street, by a hogshead of molasses rolling on him. He was removed to the Hospital.

Michael Maley, 46 years old, residing at No. 1517 Tudor street, had one of his feet badly injured yesterday, at Shippen street wharf, by a bar of iron falling on it. He was also admitted into the Hospital.

MEETING OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The organizations in the different wards known as the "Boys in Blue," met last evening and elected delegates to a Convention to nominate candidates for Row officers.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF
WILLIAM E. OWENS,
No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;
ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.
F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,
No. 216 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. T. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York. 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Doors open at 7·30. Curtain rises at 8.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Ventilated by the celebrated
CENTRIFUGAL FANS.
Driven by a five-horse power steam engine, rendering it a
DELIGHTFULLY COOL RESORT
In the warmest weather.
GRAND RE-OPENING
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
WITH A
POWERFUL DOUBLE COMPANY.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 1,
Third and last night but four of
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 4,
FIRST SUMMER FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, August 6, first night of the new Drama
BACCARAL; OR, KNAVES OF THE PACK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for secured seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 1,
Last Night but three of the distinguished Tragedian,
MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
Who will appear in his popular character of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN!
M'ME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6·16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair on the 8th day of November A. D. 1860 in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways rails bridges, culverts, trestle works tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February A. D., 1861 in mortgage book E, page 400, etc. do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs spikes iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways rails, bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works masonry, and other superstructure real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights liberties privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
16 3m] CORNER RACE.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May A. D. 1859 and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc. in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859 in mortgage book E, page 17? etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways rails, bridges, culverts, trestleworks, tool houses, coal houses wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 m4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
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"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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TOBACCO.

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The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Rebel Massacre in New Orleans.

FULLER details show the New Orleans massacre to have been even more atrocious than first accounts indicated. Nearly forty persons, it is now estimated, were either killed outright, or so dangerously wounded as to render death probable. Among these were several prominent and well-known citizens.

Were this an ordinary riot, while the loss of life would be deplorable, it would possess no peculiar significance. But the startling feature in this case is that the riot was a *political* one. It was a fully premeditated, carefully planned, thoroughly prepared *Rebel uprising* for the purpose of murdering the leaders of the Union cause in the State of Louisiana. The facts leave no manner of doubt of this. This New Orleans mob was as thoroughly a *Rebel mob* as was the Baltimore mob that murdered our Union soldiers in 1861. It was inspired by the same feelings and intent on the same murderous ends.

The Constitutional Convention, which assembled on the day of the riot, had become the central rallying point of the Union men of Louisiana. It was originally elected in 1864, in the midst of the war, and, of course, embraced only those who were acting Unionists in the height of the Rebellion. Hence it was peculiarly obnoxious to the Rebels. It was a memento of true Unionism—not the bogus stuff that now passes by that name in the South—and called back to their rankling hearts memories of a time when the flag of the Union commanded the respect of Rebels and gave protection to Union men, even in New Orleans. The meeting of this Convention was the signal for this new Rebel uprising. They were determined to break up the Convention at all hazards, and chose the method of a riot as offering the best facilities for murdering obnoxious members. The miserable wretch who disgraces the office of Mayor in New Orleans, and who, if he had his deserts, would be looking through the grates of a prison, was deep in the plot. Everything shows it. Under pretense of arrest, members were dragged from the Convention building only to be seized and torn to pieces by the howling mob outside. And these Union men, who had been true to our cause in its darkest hours, were left without protection, to be murdered like dogs! All this time, there were sufficient United States troops in New Orleans to have afforded ample protection to these innocent men, who were being shot down for no other reason than that they had been faithful to the old flag. Who would have thought, a year ago last April, when the whole Rebel Confederacy lay prostrate at our feet, that in less than eighteen months the streets of New Orleans would have run red with the blood of Union men murdered by Rebels, and a United States force would stand idly by and behold the damning work going on? And this is the Southern "*loyalty*" that is prated so much about! These are the men who "accept the results of the war" in *good faith!* These are the "*brethren*" we are asked to take to our hearts and forgive and forget their past delinquencies! It would seem as though Providence had allowed these wretches to make a full display of their ferocious malignity, that the people of the United States might be aroused to the perils which still confront them, and to the worse than suicidal results of placing power in the hands of men whose hearts are still bursting with rage against the Union and all who support it.

But is it not outrageous, does it not cause every true Union man's cheek to burn with shame, to think that after all we have done in the late war, after all the money we have spent, and the precious lives we have sacrificed to put down rebellion, a set of Rebel scoundrels and cutthroats should be permitted to rule the city of New Orleans, and murder Union men with impunity?

The Right of Free Assemblage.

THE most shallow and transparent apology offered for the Rebel massacre of Union men in New Orleans is that the Constitutional Convention had no right to assemble. Now it makes not a particle of difference whether that Convention were a valid one or not—whether it had been regularly assembled or not, or whether its action as a Convention would be legal and binding or not: in either or any event, its members had a perfect and undoubted right to assemble. The most sacred of American rights is that of the people to assemble and consult together in any capacity they please. They may call themselves a convention, or what not; their action may take the form of resolutions, ordinances, or anything else, and they are still within the pale of their Constitutional rights and privileges. Not until they perpetrate some *act* which infringes upon some one's rights do they become amenable to the law.

The idea of putting the members of the Louisiana Convention under arrest, and of indicting them by the Rebel court in New Orleans, is an utterly preposterous one, and was a part of the plan of the riot and massacre. It would be quite as reasonable for one of our Philadelphia courts to indict the members of the approaching convention in this city, and to order their arrest as soon as they assemble.

But aside from all this, the Convention was validly called together. It had adjourned subject to call. The Governor of the State had recognized the call, and had ordered elections to fill vacancies. The question of *how long* a Convention may perpetuate its existence is a disputed one, but there are recent precedents which fully justify this action of the Louisiana Convention. The Missouri State Convention, which was elected in 1861 and deposed Governor CLAIB JACKSON and his secesh crew of State officers, perpetuated its existence, meeting from time to time, until 1864.

In whatever light, therefore, we contemplate the case, the members of the Louisiana Convention had a perfect right to assemble. They ought to be protected in their deliberations, and it will be a serious blow to the right of the people to freely assemble and consult together, if the Rebel cutthroats of New Orleans are permitted to permanently disperse them.

The Fruits of a Mistaken Policy.

THE result of the much-vaunted policy of leniency to Rebels has just received a terrible commentary in the New Orleans massacre. This very Convention which has just been broken up, and many of its members murdered by the Rebels, acted originally upon the conciliatory plan. Rebels were not disfranchised, but were allowed to take part in the Government established by the Convention. The result is, that since the war the Rebels have gotten possession of everything, and are now turning round and murdering the very men by whose misguided mercy they were allowed to obtain power. The same result will occur, to a greater or less extent, in every one of the late Rebel States. The moment the true Union men there attempt to make a positive stand, and rally to a common standard with the Union men of the North, we shall witness similar scenes of outrage and murder. The policy that puts power in the hands of Rebels is a policy of cruelty and death to Union men.

Who Were to Blame?

THE old story of the wolf who accused the lamb that was at the brook's edge below him of spoiling the water that his wolfship was drinking, and thereupon seized him and slew him, is illustrated by the comments of the Copperhead newspapers upon the New Orleans massacre. It was the defenseless Union men who made all the mischief, and who deserve all the blame. The yelling, hooting, blood-thirsty mob that gathered about the Convention building and fired upon every head that became visible, or seized and murdered the unfortunate members as they were dragged out by the Rebel police, were the aggrieved party. The crime of the Unionists was in being Union men. What right had they to offend the sensibilities of these Rebel *thugs* and cutthroats? Is not New Orleans a Rebel city? Is not its Mayor a Rebel, and its police Rebel soldiers? What right had a Union Convention to assemble in such a city? People forget that it is *loyalty* that is *odious* now at the South.

The Success of the Cable.

THE cable is a perfect success. Five thousand words were sent over it during the first twelve hours that it was open to the public. But the greatest fact yet is the following telegram, sent from Alexandria, Egypt, at one o'clock and thirty minutes P. M., July 30, and received by Mr. FIELD, at Heart's Content, at half-past ten A. M., of the same day:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 30—1·30 P. M.—I congratulate you on your success and perseverance. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

This is not only annihilating space, but apparently *anticipating* time.

THE SOUTH is already gloating over an anticipated civil war between the Republicans and Conservatives. The idea was originated by HENRY J. RAYMOND, and the satisfaction it is occasioning at the South is remarkable. A leading Southern journal thus descants on the coming conflict:—

"Two Presidents, two Congresses, two armies, and two antagonistic parties may fan the flames of a civil war which would sweep from Cape Cod to Pike's Peak. In this condition of affairs the Southern people would remain quiet, for the laws of Congress, which both parties would claim as their guide, forbid any Rebel serving in the army or navy of the United States. The radicals might attempt to secure recruits among the negroes, but the negroes know very well that President JOHNSON is their Moses, and would not fight against him, certainly not against their old masters. The South would be compelled to remain quiet, and permit the antagonistic factions to fight it out on that line, if it takes until the crack of doom. What will follow when the battle is once joined, no one can foresee, but history tells us what befell the Roman Empire when rival factions strove for the imperial purple."

MERITED.—The New York *World*, to-day, in a leading article on "TRAIN, VALLANDIGHAM, and the Philadelphia Convention," makes as good a typographical blunder as we have ever seen in a newspaper. It says:—

"The other day, for example, Washington correspondents amused the public with pictures of a lively debate at Willard's Hotel between two equally prominent and equally eccentric personages, each of whom, it seems, loudly urged it upon the other to stay away from Philadelphia lest his presence there should defeat the very hopes which each magnanimously believed the other to cherish. One of these disputants was the enterprising and oratorical Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, who has for years devoted himself to the propagation of the gospel of horse-railways, and who, in this philanthropic work, incurred such vile usage at the hands of the minions of British power as naturally leads him to look with especial favor upon the Fenian cause and its fair promise of vengeance: the other was the reticent and scholastic Mr. GEORGE F. TRAIN, the story of whose lawless seizure by the brutal minions of the brainless BURNSIDE, of his subsequent sufferings upon 'hog and hominy,' in the company of ex-Senator FOOTE at Richmond, of his long exile in Canada, and of his triumphant return to Ohio in time to heap coals of fire upon the head of STANTON by securing the re-election of the late Mr. LINCOLN, is as familiar to our readers as that of the first martyr of Rorstonga himself. Mr. TRAIN, it seems, has conceived the idea that Mr. SEWARD is now bent on drawing closer the bonds of our diplomatic relationship with Great Britain, and, regarding the Philadelphia Convention as destined to succeed or fail by the favor of Mr. SEWARD, he earnestly entreated Mr. VALLANDIGHAM not to 'embarrass the Convention' by bringing into it the burning memory of his arrest by a corpulent British constable, of his seclusion in a six-penny British sponging-house, and of the outrageous interference which he has more recently met with from the Hudson's Bay Company in his laudable attempts to build a cottonwood tramway over the Rocky Mountains, from the sources of the Saskatchewan to the mouth of the Blue Dog river.

"To this Mr. VALLANDIGHAM retorted by assuring Mr. TRAIN that in his opinion the country had nothing so much at heart as to cut off the tail of the British lion inch by inch, and that the mere appearance in the Philadelphia Convention of a victim like himself, VALLANDIGHAM, sallow with the morbid influences of half-and-half upon a liver accustomed to the livelier beverages of the West, and worn to a skeleton by protracted indigestion of raw beefsteaks, would give to that assemblage of the people's true representatives an impulse of which no man could estimate the force or foretell the consequences. On the other hand, he urged, with somewhat inconsiderate earnestness, that the publication of the name of GEORGE F. TRAIN as a delegate at Philadelphia would drive Rhode Island, which has recently elected BURNSIDE to fill her gubernatorial chair, at once into the fiercest antagonism. While acquitting Mr. TRAIN of any deliberate purpose of beating the Democratic party in 1864, and thus adjourning not only the war, but the restoration of peace after the war, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM also called Mr. TRAIN's attention to the fact that he certainly had not helped the Democratic party materially by his orations in honor of his own constancy, by the exhibition of the wrongs inflicted upon himself, and by his vehement clamors for the crown which, in his early youth, he had been taught to consider as natural a sequence of the cross as good gingerbread is of infantine good behavior."

We have never seen a more glaring commingling of names. We would suggest to the *Word* the propriety of changing its proof-reader.

THE *Age* grows profane this morning in a leading article in regard to the report of General BANKS on the neutrality laws. It is fearful that the Irish voters will not stand steadfast by that party which, while tickling the ears with a cry of equality, has ever been found on the side of oligarchy. It claims for the Democracy the title of friend of the oppressed, and invites the Irish to give their support to the Democratic party. The organs of the *Age* persuasion are sadly out of tune. When they prate of devotion to equal rights, we have only to call attention to the shameful oppression of the blacks. What guarantee have the Irish that they will not treat them the same way? The Democratic party is the enemy of freedom, and did all it could to cause the invasion of Canada to be a total failure. The eyes of the Irish-American citizens are open, and they will judge for themselves.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TONNAGE TAX—BILL IN EQUITY BY THE CITY AGAINST THE *PENNSYLVANIA* RAILROAD COMPANY.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in Equity.—A bill in equity has been filed in the Supreme Court by the City of Philadelphia against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to compel the Company to account as to the disposition made of the amount of the tonnage tax withheld by the Company from payment to the State, until the question of the constitutionality of the tax was decided. According to the bill filed the amount of the tax thus retained was $1,661,912.

The Supreme Court having affirmed the constitutionality of the acts imposing the tax, the Legislature subsequently passed an act repealing the same, on condition that the company should pay a certain amount into the State Treasury, and expend a certain other amount in aid of certain interior railroads. The abstract we give of the bill sets this out more particularly. It is to a certain what disposition has been made of this large sum of money that the bill has been filed.

The following is a brief abstract of its averments and charges:—

The bill avers that the city is a large stockholder in the Company, holding 100,284 shares of stock, amounting in value to $5,415 336 and upwards; that, by acts of the Legislature of April, 1846, and March, 1848, a tax or duty was imposed on all tonnage loaded or received at certain points on said railroad and carried thereover for the distance of twenty miles or more, which tax was to be paid by the defendants into the State Treasury; that the Company paid this tonnage tax until about July, 1858, when it ceased to pay it, and retained and set aside the amount thereof, and allowed suits to be brought by the Commonwealth therefor, with the view of contesting the right of the State to recover the tax, and the entire amount thus retained by the Company amounted on the 7th of March, 1861, to $1 661,912.

Suits were brought by the Commonwealth for the amount of the tax withheld, in which final judgments were entered against the Company. That thereupon the Company procured the passage of the act of March, 1861, which repealed the Tonnage Tax acts in consideration that the Company should pay semi-annually into the State Treasury certain large instalments on account of the debt of the Company, and upon the further condition that the Company should, in aid of certain other railroad companies in the interior and western parts of the State, expend the sum of $850,000, by purchasing and holding their first mortgage bonds to that amount.

That in the fifteenth annual report of the Company, there is claimed to have been paid over to the Commonwealth the said sum of $1 661 912, when in fact, as appears by the report of the Auditor-General, less than half of that sum has been actually received by the Commonwealth. The larger proportion, amounting, as the bill charges, to $850,000 and upwards, has been retained and withheld both from the Commonwealth and from distribution among the stockholders of the Company, including complainants, and is still retained, under the allegation that the same has been expended, or will be required to be expended, in aid of the railroad companies specified in the act of March, 1861.

Complainants charge that the representation as contained in the annual reports, to the effect that the said tonnage tax had been paid to the State to an amount largely in excess of the truth, and claiming credit therefor, was a wrong to the stockholders, and further, that if the fact was, as now admitted to be, that the said sum was not paid to the State, but that the large amount of $850,000 was set aside to await payment, then the defendants are bound to account to their stockholders, including complainants, for the interest and profits of the said sum during the time it was withheld.

The bill further avers that, among the railroad companies mentioned in the said report as to share in the said sum of $850,000 is included the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company—a Company not named in the act of March, 1861, and consequently not entitled to participate in the distribution of the said sum of $850,000.

That by the sixteenth annual report of the Company a credit is claimed for $453 990·01 of the net earnings for 1862 "for appropriation to commutation railroads, according to the act of the Legislature, including the West Pennsylvania Railroad," and also a credit of $27,400 for the purchase of bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, which two sums, added to the $850,000 before mentioned, make an aggregate of $1,331 390·01 retained, a sum, as is alleged in the bill, largely in excess of the amount authorized to be retained by the act of March, 1861.

That although by the said act the Company was required to purchase and hold the six per cent. bonds of the companies designed to be benefited by the said act, yet no report has ever been exhibited to the stockholders that such purchases of bonds (with the exception of those of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to the amount of $27,400) have been made, or that the bonds are now in the possession of the Company.

The complainants therefore charge:—

1. That the Company has returned of the earnings $1 831,390, when it was not authorized to return more than $850,000 for expenditure among the said railroads as aforesaid, and that the amount of said earnings above $850,000 has been wrongfully withheld from distribution among the stockholders.

2. That of the said sum of $1,331 390, but $481 390, have actually been reported as expended as directed by the act, and that the balance, to wit, $850,000 has been wrongfully withheld from expenditure as required by law, and from distribution among the stockholders.

3. That the payment of any portion of the said sum of $850 000 to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company is a wrong to the stockholders, and a gross misapplication of the funds of the Company.

4. That the omission to purchase the six per cent. bonds of the companies required to be aided by the act of 1861, and to report the same in the annual statements, is a wrong upon the stockholders, and entitles complainants to an account.

5. That the Company has exhibited false and unintelligible statements to the stockholders of the appropriation of the funds retained for the tonnage tax, and of the disposition thereof, and of other funds retained, and have withheld from the stockholders full and satisfactory information upon the subject complained of.

The complainants, therefore, ask for equitable relief:—

1. By injunction restraining the Company from paying any portion of the said $850,000 to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, if the said payment has not already been made; and if made, that the Company be required to account therefor.

2. That it be decreed that the Company and its officers may make a full discovery and account of all amounts accumulated, set aside, or withheld from payment by the Company, for or on account of the tonnage tax, and of the uses and investments made of said sums, and as to what officers held or used the same, and how; and that it also be decreed that they make a full and true discovery of all the actual appropriations of the fund so set aside; of all sums actually expended in aid of the interior railroad companies designed to be benefited by the act of 1861, with the names of the companies so benefited, and the amounts and date of payments; of all securities, bonds, etc, bought or redeemed from said companies, with the amounts dates of same, names of the companies from which they were received or purchased, and the past and present disposition and value thereof.

3. That the company may be compelled to distribute among its stockholders all moneys found to have been improperly retained for the "unjust and pretended expenditures" complained of.

—In a letter to the *Evening Post*, from J. Disturnell, it is stated that the hottest summer on record in Philadelphia, was in 1798, when there was a mean temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The coldest on record was 1816, the mean temperature being 66 degrees Fahrenheit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 24) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,
Hon. John Cessna,
General John A. Logan
Major General B. F. Butler,
Hon. John W. Forney,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,
General Joshua T. Owen,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
Hon. A. W. Denison,
Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, Mas.
Hon. Morton McMichael,
General I. W. Fisher,
General C. Albright,
Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.
E. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

A N A L E P T I C A.—A Physician who had Consumption for several years, with frequent bleedings of the lungs, cured himself with a medicine unknown to the profession, when his case appeared hopeless, and when given up by several eminent physicians as incurable. He is the only physician who has used it in his own person, or who has any knowledge of its virtues, and he can ascribe the degree of health he now enjoys to nothing but the use of this medicine; and nothing but utter despair and entire extinction of all hope of recovery, together with a want of confidence in all others, induced him to hazard the experiment. To those suffering with this malady, he proffers a treatment which he confidently believes will eradicate the disease and restore health. He has witnessed recoveries that seemed beyond hope, when the worst symptoms existed. E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D.,
7 30 mws3t4p No. 250 N. TENTH street, Philada.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 7 31 1mrp

R E T R O U V E Y ' S HAIR TONIC.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL, BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY PERFUMED PREPARATION EXTANT. 7 30mwf3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 wi

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

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LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

A N A L E P T I C A.—Analeptic treatment, by E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D., No 250 North TENTH street is the only reliable, scientific, legitimate and successful treatment for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Lungs. 7 30 6t4p*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOUSEKEEPING.—LORING HAS REpublished a charming little English narrative, entitled 'How I Managed my House on Two Hundred Pounds ($1000) a Year.'" It is written by Mrs. Warren. Just now, Professor Blot is awakening much interest among the wealthy classes in regard to the best manner of cooking and housekeeping well and economically; but Mrs. Warren's book appeals to a larger class than the Frenchman can meet, to people with limited incomes, who desire to live within their means, and yet live well. The book costs but fifty cents, and will save as many dollars in a year at most. It is a pleasant little autobiography, and worthy the perusal of every woman, married or single, who has, or who is likely to have, charge of a house. Could the very sensible ideas of the author be carried out, there would be less fear of entering upon the stormy sea of modern housekeeping, with its extravagant expenditures, its ceaseless demands upon time and patience, its many failures, resulting often in the moral ruin of those who have not endured to the end the long list of trials which result from ignorance and incompetency in either mistress or maid."—Worcester Palladium.

36,000 Copies sold in England. [1t

LORING, Publisher, Boston.

OFFICIAL EDITION
OF THE
NEW STAMP LAW,
Which Takes Effect August 1, 1866,
FOR SALE AT STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
AND 7 28 4t
No. 103 South FIFTH Street.

NATATORIUM
And Physical Institute,
BROAD Street, Below Walnut.
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
On and after the FIRST OF AUGUST, the SEASON SWIMMING TICKETS will be reduced to the price of month's tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 8 1 4t

THE FIRST
GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON,
AT CAPE ISLAND,
Will be given in the Magnificent Dining-Room of
CONGRESS HALL,
On Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1866.
7 30 3t]

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.
OWENS & CO.
Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.
OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,
No 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story, front room,
7 31 7t] Opposite State House.
N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 11a] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
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B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26 1m6p

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EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
HERNANI BAREGES,
LAWNS,
BLACK IRON BAREGES,
PERCALES,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS,
6 16 sw[8 1]
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED
LINEN LAWNS,
At 50 Cents Per Yard.
These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.
Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for
WHITE BODIES.
Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY.
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,
Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.
A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.
FARE........ ....SEVEN CENTS
EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 14t

NEW ROUTE.
Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,
VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY.
NOW OPEN THROUGH TO
FRANKFORD,
HARROWGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY.
Cars running regularly on short time. [7 30 mwf6t

TO MUSIC DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSMEN, Etc.—Your early orders are solicited for the NEW HUMOROUS SONG and six pages of Sheet Music for the Piano, entitled
THE FINNEGAN FIZZLE.
Third edition now ready, address
ISAAC A. POOLE,
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Single copies mailed free. Song, 35 cents; Song and March, 50 cents. 7 30 mwf3t

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandervoer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 2.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 30 3t No 132 South WHARVES.

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 3t lm

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI AT THE ACADEMY.—We have received he following letter from Mr. Grau, which will undoubtedly be of absorbing interest to our drama-loving readers:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

NEW YORK, July 30.—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in sending you the intelligence that I have effected an engagement with Madame Adelaide Ristori for a series of one hundred and twenty performances, to be given in the United States and Havana. Moreover, that I have concluded arrangements for nine appearances of this same great artist at the Academy of Music, to be given in two weeks beginning on the 12th of November. The announcement of Madame Ristori's arrival in this country is creating considerable interest, and I have no doubt her genius will be appreciated among such an intellectual community as Philadelphians. I trust that the intelligence of Madame Ristori's visit to Philadelphia will be received with pleasure by your readers.

I remain, very respectfully, J. GRAU.

This deservedly world-renowned artist is at last coming amongst us. She has for years entranced European audiences by the power and artistic finish of her acting, the melody and flexibility of her voice, her many womanly qualities, and the angelic attributes of her character. She seems to have been one of the very few vocal and dramatic stars that have emulated the virtues of Jenny Lind. Let us give her a hearty welcome to the Quaker city. To-morrow we will publish a short sketch of her extraordinary professional career.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The second representation of the gorgeous spectacular extravaganza, *The Sleeping Beauty*, took place last night at this establishment. The scenery is of that resplendent description that at once dazzles and delights us. The good old days of "Harlequin," "Columbine," and "Clown," when the irresistible Grimaldi set our grandfathers "on a roar," have passed into forgetfulness, and in their place have we these fairy spectacles and *tableaux vivants*. The one at the Chesnut Street Theatre is among the best of this class, and is brought on the stage with an expenditure of time and money unparalleled in the dramatic annals of this country. Last night the representation was a perfect success. Miss Josie Orton, as the "Sleeping Beauty," acquitted herself with that delectable grace and sweetness which have won her a prominent place in the favor of the people in the United States. Mr. Michael Woolf was also noticeable, no less from the energy of his acting, than from the visible improvement on the former night. His unequal success doubtless was owing to its being his first night before a Philadelphia audience, and the embarrassment consequent on the first production of the piece. Several others were very successful in rendering their various roles. Mr. Henry Pearson, as the "King," and Mrs. Charles Henri (Mrs. McK. Rankin) as the "Prince," did themselves infinite credit, and were received with deserved applause. Next Monday will be produced, for the first time, *Baccharat; or, the Knaves of the Pack*, in which a formidable array of dramatic talent will assist in its successful production.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The successful adaptation of Alexandre Dumas' great story, "The Three Guardsmen," has obtained, deservedly, a large and increasing patronage in our city, more especially so under the superintendence of the able and efficient manager of the Walnut Street Theatre. The acting of Junius Brutus Booth has been the subject of universal encomium, and being supported by such a galaxy of histrionic talent, he has rendered the Walnut Street Theatre the centre of dramatic attraction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

MEETINGS TO-DAY.—The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture held a stated meeting at their rooms, No. 702 Walnut street, at 11 o'clock this morning.

This evening, at 8 o'clock, a meeting will be held at the Birmingham Hotel, Thirteenth and Christian streets, for the purpose of forming a beneficial society.

The National Union Johnson Club of the Fourth Ward hold a meeting to-day at No. 712 Passyunk road

The National Union Johnson Club of the Third Ward assemble this evening, at the House of Industry.

This evening a grand lunch is to be served up at the Twentieth Ward Geary headquarters, Eleventh street and Girard avenue. The American Glee Club will enliven the scene by their displays in the art of political minstrelsy.

The National Union Johnson Club of the Thirteenth Ward will meet this evening, at the Grant House, Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

The "Boys in Blue," meaning thereby all honorably discharged soldiers, are invited to assemble at 8 o'clock this evening, at the house of P. J. Schroeder, on Frankford road, near Orleans street.

The National Union Johnson Club of the Sixteenth Ward will meet to-morrow evening, at No. 1124 North Third street, to listen to speeches, etc.

A PEEP FROM THE CLOUDS.—Few Philadelphians have enjoyed the pleasure of ascending several thousand feet above the level of their own broad and beautiful Delaware, and in that cool and clouded auditorium, of casting on the picturesque scene that slumbers below them, the "quiet of a loving eye." It marks an epoch in existence to so shift the kaleidoscope of circumstances, as to be able to view the sinuous river verging on either side into the misty abyss of the horizon, the clustering houses interspersed with the small, bright emeralds of the trees, and the thousands of people that toil and sweat among the streets, and move about like so many water-flies on the smooth surface of a rivulet—a perfect map of a great city and its vicinity—a bird's-eye view. Major Hay is giving a series of balloon ascensions from his Amphitheatre in Camden, which are being largely patronized, especially by the ladies, and will no doubt grow more and more popular as the perfect ease and safety of the ascent become known. The beautiful symmetry of his mammoth balloon, the expert knowledge of its proprietor, and the low rate of charge which is necessary to enjoy this rare and thrilling experience, are elements which cannot fail to make the enterprise of Major Hay as great a success here as that of Professor Lowe is in the metropolis.

DELTA GROVE.—This place, which for many years past has been the retreat for Sunday Schools, has become the resort of rowdies, thieves, and blacklegs—so much so that the residents in that locality intend, at the next session of the Burlington County Court, to present the place as a nuisance. Last week a down town fire company visited it, and spent the day in dancing, drinking, and rioting. One woman was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch worth $30; two others had their pockets picked. On Monday a steamer took up a crowd that deported themselves in such a shameful manner that the hotel-keeper at Delanco was compelled to close his house, and about fifty of the excursionists were afraid to return on the boat. During the trip down several fights occurred, and one man was brutally beaten. Yesterday a steamer carried another disorderly crowd to the ground, and the citizens at Delanco were shocked by the presence and conduct of a number of drunken females.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—The public will learn with regret of the sudden decease of Mr. Isaac J. Evans, of the firm of H. Huddy & Co. At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association held this morning, Mr. Nathan Brooke, the Vice-President of that body, announced the fact, and a preamble and resolution were adopted expressive of their regret at his demise.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Yesterday a young child, named Jacob Trout, only a year and a half old, fell from the second-story window of a house in Ludlow street, above Thirty-seventh, in West Philadelphia. The child fell on its head, injuring itself so that it died in a few hours.

CASES OF CHOLERA.—There were fifteen cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these four were fatal.

THE LATE EXCURSION OF THE "KENNEBEC."—A number of statements having been published in the papers of our city, reflecting on the conduct of Captain Clark, of the steamer *Kennebec*, in regard to the Scott M. E. Church excursion, we cheerfully open our columns to the testimony of others who have made trips in his vessel, both previous to and since that of the Scott Church. We have also had a conversation with Captain Clark, from which we are convinced that there was nothing the matter with the boat, but that the slow time made was owing entirely to the passengers all crowding on the upper-deck, and thus lifting one wheel out of the water. We are also convinced that the captain, knowing the *Kennebec*, as he does, as a slow but sure vessel, never made any promise to take the party down in nine hours and return with them in seven.

WILMINGTON, July 31, 1866.—To Captain P. R. Clark, of the steamer *Kennebec*:—We, the undersigned, members of Committees of Associations that have chartered your steamer for excursion parties during the present season, desire to return our sincere thanks for the many courtesies afforded us by yourself and those under your command, and to testify to the staunchness and reliability of the steamer *Kennebec*, of the sea-going qualities of which we were made perfectly satisfied during our excursions to Cape May.

The accommodations afforded on the boat gave general satisfaction to all the excursionists whom we have the pleasure to represent.

WILLIAM J. FEENEY, JAMES MCGLINCHEY, MARTIN BUZINE, SAMUEL G. TAZEWELL, THOMAS B. STRAHAN, WILLIAM JOHNSON,	Committee of the Water Witch Steam Fire Engine Company.
WILLIAM OMENSETTER, JOHN V. CHRISTY, MYERS HAYZES, JR., JOHN WENTZ EDWIN CARSWELL,	Commitee of the Fame Hose Company.

HALL OF LEIPERVILLE LODGE, July 30, 1866.—At a meeting of the Committee appointed by Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania, to get up and take charge of an excursion to Cape May and return on board the steamer *Kennebec*, on the 28th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, We have with regret seen a series of articles published in the various papers of Philadelphia, condemning the capacity, safety, and sailing qualities of the said steamer; *and whereas*, we, the said Committee, did have charge of an excursion on the above date on board the said steamer *Kennebec; and whereas*, the said steamer did perform to the satisfaction of the said Committee, as well, as far as we are informed, after close inquiry, to the entire party of excursionists, consisting of about five hundred persons, we deem it but just to Captain Philip R. Clark, the owners of the boat, and the community at large, to use our public efforts to place, as far as we are able, in a proper light; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a Committee, are fully satisfied with the manner in which the said boat did her work for us, having done all her agents claimed for her at the time of her charter to us.

Resolved, That we believe her capacity to be equal to nearly double the number of persons we had on board.

Resolved, That the said steamer did make her passage from Chester to Cape May, landing in eight hours, returning from the said landing to Chester in six and a half hours, rounding to and stopping at Marcus Hook going and returning.

Resolved, That we believe her boilers perfectly safe, having carried from eighteen to twenty-five pounds of steam during her entire passage, and encountering a very heavy storm on her homeward trip.

Resolved, That we have found Captain Clark, together with the other officers and crew, to be perfect gentlemen.

Resolved, That we fully believe the fault, if any, in the Philadelphia excursion lay *not* in the boat or her officers.

Resolved, That we believe the reports as published are calculated to unjustly injure the reputation of both the officers and boat

Resolved, That the undersigned committee are willing to individually answer any question that may be personally propounded to them, or to make the above assertions good under oath or otherwise

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be tendered to the owners or agents of the boat, to make such use of them as in their judgment they may deem proper.

WILLIAM A. MINSHALL, Chairman of Committee.
JOHN C. BARROWCLOUGH, Secretary of Committee.
J. B. VANARTSDALEN, Treasurer of Committee.
John Anderson, N. G. Vannorn, Robert Smith, James E. Holt, Robert Singleton, William Brewster, Thomas Smith, John Draper.

BALL MASQUE AT CAPE ISLAND.—An infinite fund of amusement is expected at the grand *bal masque* and sea-side carnival at Cape Island. Those romantic tritons and nymphs who frequent the various four story "cottages by the sea," from Old Point Comfort to Long Branch and Newport, seem by some "cantrap sleight," to be drawn irresistibly towards Cape May this year, and the beauty and wealth of the whole country are there represented. A concentration of these social attributes is certain to be effected upon the beautiful lawn of Congress Hall upon the evening of the 9th instant, one week from to-morrow.

This gorgeous affair is under the superintendance of one hundred and fifty of the most prominent and influential gentlemen staying at the various hotels of Cape Island. Superb music will be discoursed by a combination of three immense bands. A great attendance is confidently expected. No expense will be spared to give the visitors of this huge festival all the proper opportunities for their comfort and enjoyment.

RIOT AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Rody Martin, Hugh Ware, Samuel Hutchinson, and Matthew McClelland attacked two negroes at the corner of Ninth street and Columbia avenue, with brickbats and stones. Officer Matthews, of the Eighth District, who happened to be in the neighborhood, dressed in citizens' clothes, attempted to make arrests, at the same time telling them he was an officer. The rioters then turned upon him also, and beat him very severely. Soon after, some four or five officers were sent to the scene of the disturbance, and succeeded in arresting the four men mentioned above, secreted among some barrels, and in the outbuildings of a molasses refinery in the neighborhood. They had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who committed them in default of $2000 bail each to answer.

ANOTHER ARREST OF MILL ROBBERS.—Patrick Tobin was arrested on Monday afternoon, charged with being accessory to the larceny of articles from the Tacony Mills, in connection with Conner and Chandler, who got the copper rollers and delivered them to Tobin, who sold them and divided the profits with his two accomplices. When confronted with the evidence against him he also confessed, and was held in $2000 bail by Alderman Holmes to answer. Tobin is a dealer in iron and metals, and has been engaged in that business for over seventeen years. He is reputed to be in independent circumstances. He has no stated place of business, buying and selling for cash. He resides in Biddle street, near Spring Garden Gas Works.

FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—The Reliance Engine Company, No. 17, intend participating in a grand excursion to Brooklyn, L. I., and Albany, N. Y., on the 12th of September. Many of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia being members of this company, the select character of the party will be undeniable. They will be accompanied by the National Cornet Band of Frankford, and expect to take sixty or seventy members, who, during their stay, will be the guests of Franklin Engine Company, No. 3, of that city.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—About half an hour after midnight this morning, two of our citizens, passing or residing in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Market streets, were assaulted by some rowdies. Several arrests were made of the parties, and two of them, Joseph Parker and James Timmins, were charged with assault and battery, and held in $1000 bail by Alderman Jones to answer. James W. Nickels, who had a revolver on his person at the time he was arrested, was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.—A colored man by the name of John Franklin was arrested yesterday near the Delaware Avenue Market, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder perpetrated in Woodbury, some days ago. He was taken before Alderman Delany, who deemed the evidence sufficient to commit him for a further hearing.

A MUSICAL FEAST.—Those who delight in "concord of sweet sounds" will be undoubtedly pleased to hear of the proximity of some of the most eminent musical artists, chief among whom is M'me Marie Frederici, who has thrilled by her impassioned and melodious notes many a European and American audience. Franz Himmer, the gifted and cultivated tenor, and Jean Louis, the celebrated baritone, will give a grand musical entertainment at the Surf House, Atlantic City, on Saturday evening, August 4, assisted by Theodore Hermann. To be followed by a grand hop, given by the Satterlee Band. An entertainment so unique, and arranged with such good taste, has seldom offered itself to public patronage. Ye lovers of music and the graceful art, go.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—Christian Elser, residing at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets, was arrested for beating and abusing his wife. Christian (what's in a name?) is a Dutchman by birth, and six feet two inches in height, and stout in proportion. His wife is a small delicate woman, and goes out washing to support herself and him. Yesterday he got drunk, and followed her to the house in which she was engaged in her daily employment, and committed a brutal assault upon her. Alderman Hutchinson held him in $600 bail to answer.

ALDERMAN H. H. SHOEMAKER.—There have been numerous reports going about to the effect that this gentleman was dead. These reports have caused a great deal of anxiety to his friends, and we are requested to say that there is no truth in them. The Alderman is in good health, and attending to his business as usual.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Caroline O'Brien, residing with a family at No. 1519 Spruce street as a domestic, was arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny. She has, it is averred, been purloining small articles of silverware from her mistress. She was held by Alderman Patchell in $500 bail to answer.

ACCIDENT.—This morning, George Morad, a carpenter, met with a severe accident near Thirty-first and Walnut streets. He was standing by a pile of boards, when a wagon passing by threw up the end of one of them, striking him on the face, cutting a fearful gash in it, and injuring him severely.

A YOUNG VAGRANT.—A young scamp named John Kelly, only 9 years old, was arrested while wandering around town, charged by his mother with larceny and disobedience. Having no home to go to, he was sent by Alderman Hurley to the St. John's Orphan Asylum, where he will be kindly cared for.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William H. Riley, the lessee of the Indianapolis theatre, is in this city, at the Merchants' Hotel, accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Riley, the most accomplished actress of the Western country. They leave on Saturday for Long Branch, N. J.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—

At the great Parisian show
A pendulum will be displayed
That will keep wagging to and fro,
Forever, without human aid.
But we, upon this side the ocean—
Yes, in this city—see arrayed
Genuine perpetual motion
In that unceasing flow of trade
That, e'en in summer's hottest hour,
Keeps up the vigor of the Tower.

Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & CO.

IN CHINA, physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the flowery empire would do well to provide themselves with *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*—they would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A cunning people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our Tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

ACCIDENT IN LOMBARD STREET.—A horse attached to a light wagon took fright yesterday morning at a large pile of lager beer casks in front of William Adams', No. 213 Lombard street, and ran against the casks, upsetting them and throwing them across the railroad track. The cars were detained and business obstructed in the street for a long time until the casks were removed. The authorities have given notice to Mr. Adam that he will not be allowed to pile more than one hundred empty casks a day on his pavement. But such is the demand for the fine Lancaster lager that he sells, that it will be difficult to comply with this request, and he is now looking out for a warehouse to store the empty casks.

YOU MAY CURE YOURSELF of Headache, Weak Stomach, or Indigestion, or Biliousness, or Catarrh, or a Bad Cold, or Sore Throat, or Hoarseness, or Liver Complaint, or Piles, or Constipation, or Rheumatism, or Sore or Weak Eyes, or Salt Rheum, or Kidney Disease, or General Debility, or even Asthma, with Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics. Buy either a case for your travelling companion or family, or purchase the Specific for your present ailment

HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICINE COMPANY,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN, the eminent physician and surgeon from Dublin, invites every one who is diseased to call upon him. The most astonishing cures are being effected daily. Consultations free and strictly confidential. Office, No. 835 Race street, Philadelphia.

NONE BUT A MOTHER knows with what solicitude with what deep anxiety a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say, that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, etc., they will find *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP* the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in this city. We have every reason for believing it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such, is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE is successfully laid! So is all opposition to the "one price" system adopted at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental. A few more of those cheap Linen Suits on hand.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles executed in superior manner at A. B. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street; the place to get fine pictures at moderate prices. Go there.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

ASIATIC CHOLERA VERY EASILY PREVENTED.—Millions certify Dr. Fitler's Carminative, sold everywhere, to be the legitimate preventive of Cholera, and positive cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Cramps. Tested nearly 40 years. Never failed. Keep it on hand. Only 25 cents. Low priced.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK
NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PAUL M. BRENAN, M. D. Consultations free. Office, No. 835 Race street, Philadelphia. All diseases treated.

MARRIED.

HARGRAVE—HINKLE.—On the 30th of July, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, Mr. WILLIAM H. HARGRAVE to Miss CATHARINE E. HINKLE

MONTGOMERY—JORDAN.—In Manayunk, 31st of July, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Spencer, Dr. WILLIAM V. MONTGOMERY, of North Carolina, to Miss ANNIE L., daughter of Mr. John Jordan.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 31st of July, MILLARD, son of John W. and Susannah C. Brown, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 4633 Jackson street, Manayunk, on Friday, August 3d, at 2 P. M. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

EDDOWES.—On the 30th ultimo, ANNA EDDOWES, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1618 Chancellor street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

LEIAMBRE.—Suddenly, on the 28th ultimo, at Bordentown, N. J., Miss ANNA LEIAMBRE, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Hugh O'Donnell, No. 826 South Second street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Service and interment at St. Mary's Church, South Fourth street, below Walnut.

SCATTERGOOD.—On the 30th ultimo, after a short illness, HANNAH M., wife of George Scattergood, and daughter of Eli and Sarah Unruh, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Milltown road, above Frankford, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

STACKHOUSE.—On the 31st ultimo, of cholera infantum, GEORGE PLITT, infant son of James S. and the late Lizzie Stackhouse, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1629 North Eighth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WARWICK.—On the 29th ultimo, JOHN W. WARWICK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Good Will Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, August 2, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WEIR.—On the 31st ultimo, MARY ANN, wife of John Weir, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 423 Moore street, above Amber, on Friday afternoon, August 3, at 4 o'clock. Interment in Franklin Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

To day a gloom has been cast over the hearts of the many warm friends of Mr. Isaac J. Evans (of the firm of H. Huddy & Co.) by his sudden and untimely death. He was taken sick on yesterday morning with violent and alarming choleraic symptoms, and, although the best medical assistance was procured, he died in great pain about noon. A consultation and post mortem examination resulted in the conclusion that his death was caused by a virulent attack of Asiatic cholera. The deceased was a young man of very considerable business ability, energetic and persevering in his career, and of unquestionable probity. In his social relations, moreover, he had endeared himself to those who knew him by the many estimable attributes of his character. He was a firm friend and a dutiful son. His relations can seek consolation in his many good qualities and his friends remember him with a grateful tear. R.

WITH FLEXIBLE METAL GUARDS riveted to its under side, which protects it from burning or wear, Coates' Patent Flat-Iron Holders are stated by him to last six times as long as any of the usual kind. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

REFRIGERATOR LOCKS AND A FAIR assortment of common and safe Drawer Closet, Chest and Trunk Locks, of Brass and Iron, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT ICE PLANE FOR DRUGgists, Bartenders, etc., enables them to quickly cool their drinks, by shaving the tumbler ful of ice of a snowy fineness. For sale, with a full variety of Ice Picks by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
I. M. Whilldin,
William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Henry K. Bennett,
Hon Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 78

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE ARTISTS OF THE
GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
AT THE
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Saturday Evening, August 4, 1866.

MAD. MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna.
FRANZ HIMMER, Principal Tenor, and
JEAN LOUIS, Baritone.

Assisted by a FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of TH. HERMANN.

After the Concert, a Grand

"HOP"

Will be given by the SATTERLEE BAND.

Tickets and secured seats ONE DOLLAR, may be had at the office of the Surf House. 8 1 4t

The 2 P. M. Express, and 4·15 P. M. trains from Vine street wharf, arrive in time for the Concert and Hop.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 36t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.

The Prussian Closed Mail.

Notice has been received from the Prussian post office that, in consequence of the war, letters for the Ionian Islands, Greece, India, China, Australia, etc., cannot be forwarded by the Prussian closed mail to their destination via Trieste; and consequently, until further notice, letters for these countries should not be despatched from the United States in the closed mail to Prussia.

The Adams Express Company in Court

The argument in the case of the application of the Adams Express Company for an injunction to restrain the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company from violating a contract made with that express company, was concluded yesterday in Alexandria.

Judge Underwood took the papers and reserved his decision, saying the importance of the case demanded it should be maturely considered; and that, after having examined the authorities cited in the argument, he should confer with the Chief Justice of the United States before rendering his opinion and acting upon the application.

The Cholera at New York.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Three deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred among the troops at Governor's Island last night, including one officer, Lieutenant Smith. All officers on duty there, and absent, are ordered to report there to-day and after to-day. Until the disease abates no one will be allowed to enter or leave the Island.

Colonel Hayden, the commanding officer, is doing all in his power to reform the sanitary condition of the Island.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, August 1.—We learn that though the announcement that the Atlantic Cable was open for business was only made yesterday afternoon, there were twenty messages filed for Europe on that day, and the cash receipts therefrom at the New York office was $3046 in gold.

Movements of Steamers.

BOSTON, August 1.—The steamship *Africa* sailed to-day, with $45,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamship *Malta* sailed to-day with $125,000 in gold.

The steamship *Helvetia* arrived at this port this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton quiet. Flour dull and 10@15c lower; sales of 6500 bbls. at $5 65@9 60 for State; $8 20@11·60 for Western; Southern drooping. Canada nominal at $8 30@12. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c. Corn has a declining tendency; sales of 4000 bush. at 83c. Oats are 1@2c. lower. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at $31 75 for mess. Lard firm at 18@20½c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5200 City 6s new....	97½	$1000 Sch Nav 6s 84.	88½
$800 do..........	97½	$540 Susq Cnl coup	59
$300 do	97½	100 sh N Central....	46
$5 00 do......old	94½	100 sh 13th & 15th ...	21½
$190 do......old	94½	100 sh Cata pf.......	38½
$2000 Pa 1st m 6s....	100		

SECOND BOARD

10 sh Penna R. ..b5	56½	100 sh Read s5int	55½

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

A Detailed Account of the Outbreak—Extent of the Outrage Upon Individuals—Death of Dr. Dostie—Thirty Negroes Killed—Great Number of Whites and Blacks Wounded—Important Directions from President Johnson—Twenty-five Members of the Convention Indicted—Two Policemen Die from their Wounds—All the Rioters Released by Military Authority.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A New Orleans correspondent furnishes, under date of July 30, the following detailed and connected account of the outbreak in that city yesterday:—

I have already forwarded a number of disconnected despatches relative to to-day's fearful carnage, and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can substantiate on the best authority. The convention met at 12 o'clock, twenty-six members being present, Judge R. K. Howell, since missing, in the chair.

R. King Butler, also missing, moved an adjournment of an hour, during which time the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The Hall was densely packed with freedmen and whites, the former having armed themselves extensively since their Friday's demonstrations. Just after the adjournment a procession containing about a hundred freedmen, carrying a United States flag, and marching the streets with martial music, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Canal street.

At this juncture the merchants all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their stores. When the procession entered the building, a squad of police followed and attempted to make arrests. A scene of the wildest confusion followed; pistols were fired, clubs and canes were used, and brickbats flew in every direction. The policemen claim that they were merely attempting to arrest the Canal street rioters, above mentioned, but certain it is that they mounted the platform, where a small body of the members yet remained, and one of them presented a pistol upon their using offensive language.

The policemen were finally driven out of the building, leaving inside Governor Hahn, Judge Howell, Mr. De Costie, and other gentlemen, with Clark, attached to the State Government, besides about fifty freedmen. Fortunately, Governor Wells had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with General Baird about calling out troops, General Sheridan being out of town.

The institution used now as the State Capitol is located in Dryades street, between Canal and Common, and when the policemen were driven out they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal street. Having a furniture cart, I used it as an observatory on Canal street, looking towards Common through Dryades street. The policemen rallied and drove the freedmen and their friends back to Common, and in turn were driven back to Canal street, leaving Dryades street perfectly clear of any vestige of humanity except the bodies of three dead freedmen.

Up to this time one police officer had been mortally wounded, one severely, others were slightly hurt with clubs and pistol shots. Police reinforcements soon appeared in Canal street, and the crowd of rioters accompanying the police approached the Institute and commenced throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at any one they could see inside the building. At the same time a detachment of police attacked the crowd of freedmen on Common street, and after sharp firing and wounding several blacks, they drove them away. This gave the police and the mob which accompanied them full control of Dryades street.

A fire engine was brought out and placed in front of the Institute, for what purpose I do not know. Several attempts were made by the police to enter the building; but they were repulsed. The ammunition of the men in the Institute seemed to give out about this time, as they did not fire any more. They attempted to escape through the rear of the Institute into Baronne street; but were met and either arrested or shot down. They also tried to escape through an alley which runs from Dryades to Baronne, on the Canal street side. I do not know that any freedmen succeeded in getting away from the building alive, although I saw several at a distance from it being marched to Police Headquarters. I think that every one who tried to escape from it was killed, and I saw several brought in the alley above mentioned, and after they fell I saw crowds of ruffians beating them as they were dying.

The policemen, whatever their orders were, behaved well towards the white prisoners, comparatively speaking. A. M. Fish was the first member of the Convention captured, and I am happy to say that although the police could not prevent the crowd from abusing him badly, they did keep him from being lynched. A man mounted a lamp-post on Canal street as Fish was being carried by under guard, and got a rope ready to hang him, but the guard drove the crowd away with their pistols. The next member arrested was Captain Hayes, a Texan scout for our army during the war. The crowd had been taught a lesson and did not interfere with him, although they grumbled deeply as he passed through, calling them Rebels, traitors, and other pet names

Governor Hahn succeeded in getting into the hands of the police unhurt from out of the building where he had been, not as a member, but as one of the most prominent equal rights men in the State. While he was under guard, however, some coward shot him through the back of the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, and he was also stabbed. He was then placed in a hack and carried to police headquarters, where I saw him sent into confinement. He was very pale, and the blood trickled down his face from a wound which seemed to have reached his left temple.

Mr. Dostie, who had the reputation of being the most violent negro-suffrage man in the South, and who certainly was the most violent speaker on Friday last, was killed while attempting to get away. I am told that a policeman shot him in the back, and that after he fell a crowd jumped on him and cut him horribly with knives.

The riot commenced at 12·15 and ended at 3·30 o'clock. At 2·45 o'clock the military, under General Baird, appeared on Canal street, and finally took possession of the whole city. Before night the riot was confined to Dryades, Baronne, Common, Carondelet, and Canal streets, and the buildings and yards all around the Institute. I saw freedmen shot dead on all of the above streets except Canal, who could have been arrested uninjured. How many men have been killed, wounded, or even arrested, it is impossible to say, but my estimate is one hundred freedmen and twenty five whites killed and wounded, and one hundred altogether arrested.

The substantial men of the city deplore the occurrence, but all are very violent in their expressions, some glorying in the murder of Dostie, and others in the murder of the freedmen.—*N. Y. Times.*

Important Order from President Johnson.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The following despatch has just been received, and will be promptly executed:—

WASHINGTON, July 30.—To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana:—You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must first be consulted in changing the organized laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

No further disturbance is apprehended.

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success: Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.			Cents.
1,	Cures	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2,	"	**Worms,** Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3,	"	**Crying-**Colic, or Teething of Infants.	25
4,	"	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5,	"	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic..	25
6,	"	**Cholera-Morbus,** Vomiting......	25
7,	"	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis..........	25
8,	"	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache...	25
9,	"	**Headaches,** Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	"	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach.......	25
11,	"	**Suppressed,** or painful Periods....	25
12,	"	**Whites,** too profuse Periods........	25
13,	"	**Croup,** Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14,	"	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	"	**Fever & Ague,** Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	"	**Piles,** blind or bleeding.............	50
18,	"	**Ophthalmy,** and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	"	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	"	**Whooping-Cough,** violent Coughs	50
21,	"	**Asthma,** oppressed Breathing	50
22,	"	**Ear Discharges,** impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	**Scrofula,** enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	"	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	**Dropsy,** and scanty Secretions......	50
26,	"	**Sea-Sickness,** sickness from riding.	50
27,	"	**Kidney-Disease,** Gravel..........	50
28,	"	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** involuntary Discharges..................................	1.00
29,	"	**Sore Mouth,** Canker.............	50
30,	"	**Urinary Weakness,** wetting bed.	50
31,	"	**Painful Periods,** with Spasms...	50
32,	"	**Sufferings** at change of life........	1.00
33,	"	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	"	**Diphtheria,** ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book..........	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book...........	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book.............	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book..........	$10 00
Single vials, with directions....................	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HALLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
1 s mw6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HAZELTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 302 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., equal to TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after August 13, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

8 1 3t ALEXANDER G. GAW, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The European Conflict.

From the Tribune.

The brief announcement made through the Ocean Telegraph that Austria had acceded to the proposition made by Prussia for a temporary cessation of hostilities though we have as yet no confirmation of the reported treaty of peace, is confirmed by the arrival of the *China.* There has been no pausing with Prussia, but she has inexorably crowded her vanquished ally to the wall, until Austria, humiliated and prostrate, cries for quarter. Flushed with oft-repeated successes, spurred forward with the hope of glory and aggrandizement, victorious Prussia stopped not in her triumphant career, but continued to press onward regardless of French protests and wishes, or the dislike of Russia.

Though Francis Joseph's defenders encountered a most serious defeat on the 3d inst., we have not been prepared for the announcement of such a rapid and long-continued flight on their capital, and the sudden announcement of a truce. Compelled to fall back before their victorious antagonists, it yet seemed as if a foothold would be secured within the bounds of Bohemia for the vanquished.

Not so, however. The Austrians have continued their retrograde march, and by their general course thus far have recalled with painful vividness an untoward period in our own struggle. We allude to the Peninsula campaign. General Benedek, resting on the borders of Silesia in masterly inactivity, and with closed mouth, may be compared to General McClellan on the banks of the Chickahominy. Though his antagonists were marching and countermarching, and converging their columns, Benedek continued to remain inactive. But it was all for a purpose—so the world was informed. The Austrian commander had a great plan in his head, a great project on foot, and when, after all the complicated parts of the brilliant programme had been perfected, he did move, it would be straight into Berlin. All this time the Prussians were permitted, as were the Rebels by McClellan, to drawn in and concentrate their forces, and everything being in readiness, Frederick William hurled his legions upon Benedek *a la* General Lee.

Whatever may be his sympathy, every spectator can but admire the wonderful push and energy which Prussia has continued to display. Our advices received last week left her victorious soldiery at Brunn, within two days' easy march of Vienna, and close by the famed field of Austerlitz, on which Napoleon sixty years ago overthrew in defeat the Austrian and Russian Emperors. By means of this rapid movement they not only secured one of the lines of railway leading from Vienna to Prague, but threatened the other passing through Olmutz, and to a certain extent divided and distracted the Austrian forces.

When Stonewall Jackson with his column of 30,000 men struck McClellan's right wing, he rolled the besiegers back in confusion and slaughter, and settled the fate of the campaign. In the same manner the Crown Prince of Prussia was allowed to reinforce the Prussian left, and, crushing through Benedek's right, to turn what at first promised to be a victory into a terrible defeat. McClellan was pushed aside, and Lee marched northward to the very gates of the Federal capital. Benedek, in a corresponding manner, fell back to the eastward, leaving the country open to the victors, who have marched upon Vienna. So much for "masterly inactivity," and "prospective, strategic, and tactical manœuvres." Austria has discovered to her cost, as we did, that such kind of generalship always entails defeat and disaster.

Immediately following these events the Prussians attacked and routed the Austrian wing remaining back at Olmutz, and gained possession of the remaining road. The defeated Austrians then retreated into Hungary, making a semi-circular sweep for Vienna, while the main body of their army fell back upon that city. The Prussians continuing on after the latter, following them down both these lines of railroad to the junction at Lundenberg, and thence, doubtless, to the Danube, where Francis Joseph—in his recent address to the citizens of Vienna—stated that he should make a stand. Here the belligerents were massing all their forces for the final struggle when the propositions for a cessation of hostilities were received by Francis Joseph.

He did well to accept of them instead of repeating his unwise course in regard to the Paris Conference. There was but one of three alternatives left to him—either to risk all on the fate of another battle, to retreat rapidly into Hungary, abandoning Vienna to its fate, or to arrange a peace. After encountering so many disasters, another defeat would certainly have proved fatal to him. By retreating into Hungary he might have avoided a fresh engagement until his disheartened troops had recovered something of their morale, and received fresh accession of numbers; but he would have been leaving all his lines of communication in the enemy's hands, and only postponing for a few weeks at the longest the final issue. Francis Joseph has, therefore, we say, acted wisely in acceding to the terms proposed by Prussia. Though we have not as yet received the substance of the terms, it is safe to assume that Austria is no longer to constitute a part of the German Confederacy; that Prussia has expressly stipulated that there shall be a new German Union, from which her ally is to be debarred.

Said Bismark to a French gentleman a few days ago: "Sixteen years ago I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out, viz., to free Germany from Austrian pressure; that part of it, at least, which by spirit, religion, manners, and in crest is clearly allied with the fate of Prussia. To reach this goal, I shall defy everything, even exile and the gallows." This he has already accomplished. Rapid strategical movements placed Saxony and the other Northern States at his disposal, while the result of a battle has since loosened Austria's hold upon Bavaria and Bohemia, and opened the way to Vienna. The German Parliament will now unquestionably meet in September under the auspices of Prussia, while we may expect to see a very large majority of the German people willing and desirous of being represented in that body. The new Union will comprise all the States of Northern and Central Germany, with the exception of the Duchy of Limburg, which, the people being Dutch and not German, Prussia will not be desirous of having embraced in the new Bund.

Already we have seen a disposition on the part of the conquered States to submit to the new order of things, while it is reported that Prussian successes have even developed a Prussian party in Vienna. Animated by their long-entertained hopes of a United Fatherland, the Northern Germans at least are seemingly disposed to acquiesce in any instrumentality which shall hasten the fulfilment of their dream of unity—to bow for the present beneath the iron roller which, through crushing out their separate autonomy, will yet assimilate them in one grand Fatherland. As they witnessed with apparent indifference the peripatetic movements of their petty princes fleeing before the Prussian advance, so they now evince no deep-seated hostility to Bismark's course, unscrupulous and wicked as they have been accustomed to regard the man.

Our Neutrality Laws—Mexico and Maximilian.

From the Times.

It is more than probable that had Congress passed the bill which was pressed so persistently upon it, to guarantee a loan to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars, the greater part of the money, or at least as much of it as was not immediately seized by speculators, would have been employed in this country in the getting-up of filibustering expeditions against Maximilian. It never was made to appear precisely who was to have the handling of the money, or to the service of which of the factions that claims to be the legitimate republican Government of Mexico it was to be put. The subject was dealt with in very vague terms, and we do not know that a bill of equal importance, and appropriating so much money, was ever before attempted to be put through Congress upon which the public was able to get so little light. It was never shown, either, to what specific purpose the money was to be put or in what way it was to be used for aiding and establishing the down-trodden cause of republicanism in Mexico.

We are probably not far astray, however, in surmising that a coalition would have been patched up in the name of the different Mexican factions whose leaders are now in this country, and a second combination between these leaders and certain American "friends of Mexico," and that between all of these the disbursement of the fifty millions would have been practically carried on. Mexico needs but two things to effect her freedom from foreign domination—arms and fighters. She possesses neither one nor the other to anything like the extent required, and she cannot obtain either one or the other anywhere but in this country. There are plenty of men in the United States who are eager to take hand in the work of "driving Maximilian into the sea;" and with fifty million dollars, or even half of that sum, to be used in purchasing arms and providing transportation, a very formidable fighting force could soon be conveyed to the Mexican borders. Fifty million dollars, as we showed when the bill to furnish it was still pending, would do little enough in the way of raising, equipping, and supporting a native republican army in Mexico itself; but men enough could be found in this country who would require no preliminary training and disciplining as soldiers, who would do their work without much in the way of immediate wages, and would have principles of military, political, and natural cohesion such as are possessed by no force which could ever be raised in Mexico itself, and used as soldiers. All that is required for them is organization and opportunity.

This opportunity—or the opportunity for filibustering expeditions—would have been furnished by the passage of the measure for the repeal of the neutrality laws. This scheme had the same origin as the Mexican Loan bill, and there is no doubt that the one was intended to have a direct and vital bearing upon the other. It doubtless had other purposes than this; but that this would have been one of the ends quickly served by it, no one will deny who is informed as to the schemes in reference to Mexico that have been planned in this country within the last year or half year. With the laws at present upon our statute-book properly enforced, it is utterly impossible for anybody other than the Government to concoct or carry on, directly or indirectly, any military expedition to operate beyond our own borders.

It is quite possible that in some respects our laws are too stringent, particularly in reference to the sale and transfer of arms and ships; but so long as they remain unaltered, the Executive is bound to enforce them, and the present Executive, at least, has shown that this enforcement will be as rigid as their own terms. It was absolutely essential, if the Mexican Loan bill had passed, that these laws should be at the same time repealed or modified; for unless this last end were effected, there could not be a show of anything like result from the expenditure of the fifty million dollars.

It is fortunate for the country that both bills failed of passage. They would have done nothing for the regeneration of Mexico, and would surely have disturbed our own country most damagingly. By diplomacy we have effected more for Mexican liberty than could be done by fifty military expeditions—whether or not designated filibustering. We have secured the speedy departure of the army which established the imperial form of government. We have put a stop to further intervention. We have placed Maximilian in a position in which he must rely almost exclusively upon the Mexican people, and in which, in short time, they can easily decide his fate without our armed assistance.

The Coming Elections for Congress—Will They Bring a Revolution?

From the Herald.

With the adjournment of the present Congress the issues which it has raised with the Administration are carried directly before the people. The constitutional term of this Congress does not expire till the 4th of March next, but the popular judgment upon its sins of omission and commission will determine, in the approaching Congressional elections, the important questions, whether the policy of the radicals is to be continued or overthrown; whether the present demoralizing reign of radicalism is to be perpetuated, or superseded by a great reaction of public opinion resulting in a wholesome political revolution.

Let the tree be judged by its fruits. This Thirty-ninth Congress, in its long session of eight months, has fully developed the character and quality of its leading men and measures, its plans and purposes, its merits and demerits; and by its fruits let it stand or fall. It has had a splendid opportunity for doing great things for the country and for winning golden opinions from all classes, parties, and sections; but what has it done? What have these eight months of Congressional legislation produced for the relief of the treasury or the people? Nothing—literally nothing. There was a fine opening and an urgent necessity for a general Bankrupt law, but after dilly-dallying from time to time with this important matter it was at length laid on the table, to be taken up for action at a more convenient season. Then, again, we had expected something in the way of a healthy revision of our national bank and paper money systems from top to bottom, whereby the public credit would be fixed upon a more solid foundation, and from which twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty millions of money now parcelled out among the national banks and brokers, shavers, and jobbers, would be secured to the Treasury; but between the jobbers of Congress and the brokers of the Treasury Department nothing in the way of reform or relief upon this momentous business has been done. Men of cool reflection and experience, before the meeting of this Congress, had entertained the idea that we were on the high road to low prices, easy taxes, and specie payments; but from the first Monday in December last down to this day these delusions have faded away, till nothing of them remains. On the other hand, cool, experienced, patriotic, and dispassionate men are beginning to doubt very seriously the stability and security of our financial system, with the Government divided and clashing upon all the great issues of the day, like a house divided against itself, and with a radical majority in Congress resolved upon its reconstruction party policy of rule or ruin.

The return of peace suggested to Congress a lightening of our war burdens of taxation, great retrenchments in all the departments of the Government, and large savings of money in this way towards the extinguishment of our three thousand of millions of national debt. But what has Congress done in this direction? Nothing. Our Internal Revenue Tax bill has been revised, but its taxes remain substantially the same, with the addition of one cent a pound upon home-grown cotton, towards the encouragement of the cotton culture in other countries, as if Congress desired to cast away the commercial balance of power which we hold in this great Southern staple. Instead of retrenchment, in the next place, this "historic Congress" as it is called, in a Buncombe electioneering amendment to an appropriation bill, in the shape of soldiers' bounties (which the poor soldiers will be cheated out of by claim agents and other sharpers), has made a draft upon the Treasury for two or three hundred millions of dollars; and upon this Buncombe amendment another has been fastened raising the pay of the members of Congress themselves from three to five thousand dollars a year. This is Congressional retrenchment, as illustrated in this wasteful and extravagant Congress.

And what has been done in the way of Southern reconstruction by this radical and revolutionary Congress? The most of the session has been expended in committees and investigations, in resolutions, reports, and debates, never ending and still beginning, but practically the two Houses have done nothing upon this subject except the re-enactment of what the President had done before. In their war upon the Administration, in their efforts for the indefinite exclusion of the excluded States, the radical Stevens and his followers have only made confusion worse confounded, and created embarrassments and dissensions where harmony otherwise might have prevailed; so that from first to last this late long session of Congress has been productive of nothing but a new crop of political discords, disordered and dangerous agitations.

Shall such a Congress with such a record be indorsed by the people in the coming fall elections? This is the great question now before the country. Are the people prepared to ratify a Congressional system of reconstruction which politically and financially is manifestly carrying us, people, treasury, and Government, headlong in the downward road to revolution, bankruptcy, and anarchy. This is the question which the people are now called upon to consider in view of the elections for the next Congress. Is this Government, resting upon the Constitution, to be maintained, or is it to be superseded by a consolidated despotism in Congress? This is the problem involved in these approaching elections. Believing that the crisis requires it, and that the people understand it, we believe that we are approaching the inauguration of a great political revolution, and that it will be broadly developed in these coming elections for the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Seward and the Cable.

From the World.

"If dirt were trumps," said Charles Lamb to a not very dandified friend with whom he was playing whist—"if dirt were trumps, what hands you would hold!" "If words were cannon balls," in like manner we may say to Mr. Secretary Seward, "what a terror you would be to the 'effete aristocracies' of Europe!" The meekest and most accommodating foreign Secretary we have ever had in his substantial dealings with foreign States, Mr. Seward is also the terrible, truculent, and pedagogic in his oratorical and oracular utterances concerning our foreign relations. Mr. Cyrus Field having sent a despatch to the State Department announcing the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, in which he rather oddly expressed a hope that Secretary Seward might "never have occasion to regret what he had done to establish communication across the Atlantic," Secretary Seward avails himself at once of the opportunity to rap Europe over the knuckles. "If the Atlantic cable had not failed in 1858," says the *ex post facto* prophet of Auburn, "European States would not have been led, in 1861, into the great error of supposing that civil war in America could either perpetuate African slavery or divide this republic."

If the Atlantic cable "had not failed in 1858," one of its first messages to Europe in 1861 would have been that Mr. Seward looked upon secession as a trivial thing, not much of a shower, and certain to blow over harmlessly "in ninety days." If we had possessed a daily telegraphic communication with Europe in 1861, the probabilities all are that Mr. Seward would have kept up such a steady battery of imbecility and impertinence upon our legations abroad, and the foreign offices of England and France, as must have led to the recognition of the Confederate States and a war with the Western powers of Europe two days after the first battle of Bull Run.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land River and Marine Service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats etc.

Castings of all kinds either iron or brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wim No. 21 S. EIGHTH Str.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 lm

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866 to April 30, 1867 with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 27 9t Captain and Ass't Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D C., July 14, 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866 for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8·00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises
4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS
SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting.
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mip ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11·33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City

6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866 Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2 00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express due 7·05
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10·07.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due 12·07
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13wfm2m Passenger Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
6 15 imw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D C., July 17, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
under the direction of Captain George F. Browning, A. Q. M.,
On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,
the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)
9,000 feet matched flooring
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12
40 kegs cut nails.
30 army wagons.
15 carts.
1 dead-horse wagon.
1 water wagon, iron.
6 hose carriages and reels.
12 sets harness (four horse).
20 sets harness (Ambulance)
15 sets cart harness.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and paulins.
15 cooking stoves.
20 heating stoves.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
2 letter presses.
2 grindstones.
1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
50 ladders.
50 fire-hooks.
8 platform scales, large.
4 counter scales.
4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
69 iron bedsteads.
300 blankets.
About 10 000 pounds grain sacks.
1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 set mathematical instruments.
1 spirit level and tripod.
1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

JAMES A EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON June 16, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete) 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2

FENIANISM.

Another Raid on the Tapis—Purchase of Arms—Change in Command of the Army—Address by James Stephens—He Again Promises a Fight for This Year.

During the last ten days there has been remarkable activity noticeable in the Fenian circles adhering to President Roberts and the Senate organization. It is rumored that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been purchased, and that negotiations have been progressing between Colonel Roberts, who has just returned from Washington, and the Government, for the restoration of the arms and ammunition captured during the Fenian invasion.

It is understood that the property will be restored by the Government at an early day, and that the Fenian prisoners captured by the Canadians after the retreat of the Fenians will be restored to their homes by the interference of the United States Government. The Secretary of War has been applied to for his good offices in the matter, and has promised, it is said, to make every effort to have the prisoners released from durance. The Senate Fenians are making every preparation—this time in secret, however—to propel another invasion against the Canadian territory; and it is said that the entire organization, particularly the military section, is undergoing a thorough and radical change.

It is said that a prominent Confederate officer, who distinguished himself in the Red river campaign against General Banks, is to have the command of the expedition against the Canadians this time, and that the staff of the commanding officer will be composed of vigorous, dashing young officers, who will not hesitate at trifles once the campaign opens. As Stephens has made his determination known to make a fight in Ireland this fall, it is probable that his diversion will keep the British regulars at home, while O'Neill and his skirmishers will have another chance to cross bayonets with Colonel Booker and the Queen's Own.

The leading Fenians at Roberts' headquarters are very reticent, and will vouchsafe no information whatever of their future plans or operations, but it is understood that several stands of breech-loading rifles have been purchased within the last week or ten days to arm the hostile Fenian battalions who meditate war on her Majesty's sacred soil. It is hinted that the Canadian militia and volunteers will have another chance to gratify their irate wishes for fight before the October leaves begin to fall.

Proclamation by James Stephens.

James Stephens, the chief organizer of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, issued the following important address on Monday night:—

Fenian Brotherhood, Central Office, July 30.—Brothers:—The Fenian Brotherhood, an auxiliary branch of the actual home organization, and subordinate to that organization, has and had for its object and duty direct assistance to Ireland. Worked in strict accordance with this, its sole legitimate aim, the Fenian Brotherhood will be of service to our cause, but it must be mischievous, and might be big with ruin, if otherwise used. Does not the inflexible logic of facts known to you all, speak trumpet-tongued in confirmation of this truth? True, when applied to any period of the organization at present, this truth has peculiar force and significance. For the day for which we have yearned and toiled through many years, is imminent and inevitable on this vital point. Let no man be mistaken, or try and cloak his motives and aims in a simulated skepticism. We fight for freedom on Irish soil this year. Mind, it is no longer a question of "battle or dissolution." I repeat, the men at home have resolved to fight this year, and fight they will. Under such circumstances a solemn and glorious duty devolves on you. I will not ask are you willing to fulfil this duty, and redeem the name of Irish men on this continent, being every day more and more convinced that you are not only willing but determined to do so. You will not again allow yourself to be misled by false lights held forth to allure you from duty and Ireland. The straight road, in our case, is the true one home. Irish freedom must be won on Irish soil. You will not look for aid to any Government till we at home are up in arms. Even then you will not expect more from any Government than recognition as a belligerent. This will be amply sufficient for our purposes, and this, once we are holding our own, shall be at once accorded. Could republican America do less or us than monarchical England so readily does for all the world? Assuredly not. And we look for no more, freely as our blood has flown for these States. But if you hold yourselves of all governments, how much more so must you be a dependant of mere party. Our cause is too sacred for the politician. You feel this, and you know him from sad and bitter experience. Therefore I need not warn you against those who, in the name of this party or that, and on the strength of cloudy promises, would gain your votes for the coming election. Thus to be won is blindly to be sold. You are not blind now; and so when a man of life-long indifference to Ireland, or of years of hostility to the present movement for her freedom, becomes suddenly enamored of our cause, you can fully estimate his sincerity.

Our work is for Ireland, and not for the politician. His hottest sympathy would freeze the Irish heart. Give him your support, and he stabs your country. The Fenian Brotherhood recognizes no party, and must be used by none. Therefore, I expect, and Ireland expects, that no true patriot—no member of the Fenian Brotherhood—will lend himself officially or allow himself to be officially used by any politician or party on this continent. It is my duty to add that any officer who so lowers himself, or who would try to lower the dignity and effectiveness of your order, shall be at once removed from office.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

James Stephens, C. O. I. R.

ANOTHER CALL FROM JAMES STEPHENS.

The following call was issued last night by Mr. Stephens. The hall where the meeting is to be held has not been made public:—

To the Officers and Members of the Circles of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City.

Brothers:—You are hereby directed to meet me at 8 o'clock on next Monday evening, August 6, at * * * *. None but members in good standing will be admitted. Each Circle is requested to come in a body, with its officers. The officers, on arriving at the hall, will take their stand inside the principal door, so as to pass in such members as may not be able to accompany their circles in a body.

Yours, faithfully and fraternally,

James Stephens, C. O. I. R.

A CONVENTION OF THE I. R. B.

Mr. Stephens has also issued a call for a meeting of the members of the army of the Irish Republic in this city, which will take place next Friday, August 3, at Apollo Hall, Prince street.—*N. Y. World.*

Sun-struck Salmon.—Several hundreds of salmon and salmon trout were found upon Burgh Marsh, on the Cumberland shore of the Solway Firth, in the last week of June, under very extraordinary circumstances. Many were lying dead upon the marsh, where they had been left dry by the receding tide, and others were floating languidly about in the small pools of water on the shore, in a sickly and dying state. Old fishermen of the district have arrived at the conclusion that the salmon, in making their way up the shallow water near the estuaries of the rivers, had been visited by something like a sun-stroke, the weather having been hotter than had been experienced for many years.

A Strike in Lancashire.—The Lancashire operatives are asking for an advance in wages. Seven men of the county constabulary have for several years past messed together, each at the end of each week paying his share of the cost of the week's provisions. An accurate record has been kept of the prices of each article consumed, with the subjoined result:—In the first week of July, 1863, a man's weekly provisions cost 7s. 6d.; in 1864, 7s. 11d.; in 1865, 8s. 5d.; and in 1866, 9s. 5d. Therefore, it now costs £1 4s. 6½d. to purchase the amount of food which £1 would have purchased in 1863. In other words, food was 22½ per cent. cheaper in July, 1863, than it is in July, 1866.

THE PARAGUYAN WAR.

Interesting Official Reports of the Battle of Tuguity—Former Reports of the Frightful Slaughter Fully Corroborated—Over Five Thousand Dead Bodies Left on the Field—Only Three Thousand Six Hundred Wounded, Etc.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE ALLIED ARMY.

Camp of Victory at Tuguity.—The enemy was completely whipped on the 24th of May, on the field of Tuguity, and was obliged to seek shelter within his fortifications, after having abandoned in his flight a great number of cannon, colors, and small arms, as well as his killed and wounded. After four hours and a half of fighting he was repulsed at every point of our lines, which he had attacked in four columns, supported by reserves, with the intention of turning our flanks.

This victory is chiefly due to the Oriental army, and two divisions of the Brazilian, together with one regiment of the Argentine contingent, under the immediate command of General Flores, occupying the centre of our position, and to the Brazilian troops on our left, under the command of Marshal Osorio. The right was held by the Argentine army, under General Paunero, with Colonel Rivas leading the van—Generals Emilio, Mitre, and Hormos covering it with their respective forces.

More than 4200 of the enemy's dead, abandoned on the field in his flight; 370 prisoners, the greater part of whom are wounded; four brass pieces of artillery; five standards; three colors; twelve drums; fifteen bugles; 4700 muskets, more than the third of which are flint-lock pieces; over 400 carbines; 300 sabres; 200 pikes, and 50,000 rounds of ball cartridge, together with many other spoils, were captured by our victorious armies in this battle, which has shed so much glory upon the allied arms, and has proved so bloody and disastrous to the enemy.

On the side of the allied armies the total losses amount to 702 killed and 2645 wounded. Of these the Brazilian contingent lost 413 killed, of which twenty-nine of them were officers—two of them being corps commanders—and 2000 wounded, of whom 183 were officers, including one general. Of the Argentine troops, 126 were killed, of whom four were generals and seven officers; 480 were wounded, including two generals and thirty-five officers. The Oriental troops lost 133 in killed, of whom twelve were officers, and 166 wounded, including seventeen officers.

All, without a single exception—Brazilians, Argentines, and Orientals—performed nobly their duty, from the highest officer to the lowest soldier. The heaviest fighting, however, fell to the lot of the Brazilian contingent. The medical staff of the allied armies distinguished itself by its generous care of friends and foes.

The General-in-Chief of the allied armies presents his compliments and felicitations to his victorious brethren in arms on this the field of their victory. He leaves to the division commanders the grateful duty of recommending in their respective reports those whose bravery entitle them to special consideration. For his own part, he desires to announce his satisfaction with the Brazilians as well as the Orientals and Argentines for the enthusiasm and gallantry which they all displayed—fighting like true freemen who sustain a great and just cause in a war to which we have been forced by provocation.

Long live the Empire of Brazil!
Long live the Oriental State of Uruguay!
Long live the Argentine Republic!

Mitre.

REPORT OF GENERAL FLORES.

Headquarters at Lagoa Tranquera, May 25.—To his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army:—Yesterday, at half-past seven in the morning, the enemy made a sudden and fierce attack upon our centre, penetrating to within twenty-five yards of our guns, and turning the left of our centre; this rendered it necessary to move forward the First Division, under General Argollo, and the Third, under General Sampaio, to the menaced point, upon which firing became general along the line, from the centre to the foot of the mountain on the left.

At half-past 2 the enemy had been completely repulsed from the centre of our position, and the firing continued only on the left, where the dense thicket and the rugged nature of the ground secured them a footing. Noticing this, I ordered a cessation of the firing at half-past 4 in the afternoon. The enemy, according to my calculation, has lost not less than twenty-five hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides some colors and pieces of artillery taken on the left by the Brazilians. Still, from the accounts of deserters who arrived here to-day from the Paraguayan camp, the enemy's loss cannot have been less than five thousand or six thousand men.

On our side I estimate that we have lost, in killed and wounded, about six hundred men out of the force that fought in the centre.

God guard your Excellency many years.

Venancio Flores.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

Philadelphia, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

New York, September 3 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 119m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 266 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States on receipt of 25 Cents. 3 10

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7¾, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 72

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9 00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express‡	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1 10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4 10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. 162

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Cadwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 19 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 138 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

Sir:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase Bell's Specific Remedies of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

SCHOOLFIELD'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILL
Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and his
GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS
Are the best remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Liver.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
10 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, }
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT, }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,837·63
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000·00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910·00
	Cash in Banks $55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus 944,543·15
Premiums 1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53. $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Isaac Lea.
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 2 12m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE EARLY MORNING REPORT.

London Money and Cotton Markets.

ADVICES TO MONDAY EVENING.

The President's Reply to the Queen.

A DESPATCH FROM THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The following despatches were received in this city at 3 o'clock this morning:—

LONDON MONEY MARKET, LONDON, July 30.—Consols closed at 88¼ for money. The latest sales of United States Five-twenties to-day were at 69. Illinois Central Railroad, 77½@78.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The sales of Cotton to-day 12,000 bales, the market closing firm.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN.

ASPY BAY, July 30.—The reply of the President of the United States to the Queen of England was received here at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and will be delivered to the Queen probably about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Greenwich time.

DESPATCH FROM THE MAYOR OF LONDON.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—The following despatch has passed over the cable:—

To the Mayor of New York:—May commerce flourish, and prosperity unite us.

MAYOR OF LONDON.

FROM ASPY BAY.

ASPY BAY, Cape Breton, July 31, 8·30 P. M.—The British gunboat *Niger* has arrived. The Superintendent of the Newfoundland Telegraph line has arrived from Heart's Content, and reports that the Atlantic cable has been in perfect working order ever since leaving Valentia, and is now perfect. Copies of the diary of Mr. Dean, the Secretary, have been forwarded by the first conveyance to the General Agent of the Associated Press at New York.

MR. FIELD TO HUGH ALLAN.

On Friday Mr. Field sent the following despatch to Montreal:—

"HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—To Hugh Allan, Esq., President Montreal Telegraph Company:—I congratulate you on the successful completion of telegraphic communication between Ireland and Newfoundland, and hope within two weeks from this to be able to inform you that the cable lost last year has been recovered, and a second line in operation across the Atlantic. I assure you that all on board the Telegraph fleet will do all they can to accomplish the object.

(Signed) "C. W. FIELD."

Fifty-five Submarine Cables.

The Atlantic cable is the fifty-fifth deep-sea line now in working order. The oldest line is that from Dover to Calais, twenty-seven miles long, which was laid in 1851, and has, therefore, been in operation for fifteen years. The line from Dover to Ostend has been worked for thirteen years. A cable was laid from Corsica to Tuscany ten months ago.

The following is a list of the lines now in operation:—

Laid. PLACES CONNECTED.	Length.	Conductors.	No. of Years in Operation.
1851—Dover to Calais	27	4	15
1853—Denmark—across the Belt	18	3	13
1853—Dover to Ostend	80½	6	13
1853—Frith of Forth	6	4	13
1853—Portpatrick to Donhagadee	25	6	13
1853—Across River Tay	2	4	13
1854—Portpatrick to Whitehead	27	6	12
1854—Sweden to Denmark	12	3	12
1854—Italy to Corsica	110	6	12
1854—Corsica to Sardinia	10	6	12
1855—Egypt	10	4	11
1855—Italy to Sicily	5	3	11
1856—St. of Canso to Cape Breton	1½	3	10
1857—Across Norway Fiords	49	1	9
1857—Across Mouths of Danube	3	1	9
1857—Ceylon to India	30	1	9
1858—Italy to Sicily	8	1	8
1858—England to Holland	140	4	8
1858—England to Hanover	280	2	8
1858—Across Norway Fiords	16	1	8
1858—So. Australia to King's Island	140	1	8
1858—Ceylon to India	30	1	8
1859—Alexandria	2	4	7
1859—England to Denmark	368	3	7
1859—Sweden to Gothland	64	1	7
1859—Folkestone to Boulogne	24	6	7
1859—Across the Rivers in India	10	1	7
1859—Malta to Sicily	60	1	7
1859—England to Isle of Man	36	1	7
1859—Suez to Jubal Island	220	1	7
1859—Jersey to Piron, France	21	1	6
1859—Tasmania to Bass' Straits	240	1	6
1860—Denmark—Great Belt	28	9	6
1860—Dacca to Pegu	116	1	6
1860—Barcelona to Mahon	180	1	6
1860—Minorca to Majorca	85	2	6
1860—Iviza to Majorca	74	2	6
1860—St. Antonio to Iviza	76	2	6
1861—Norway across Fiords	16	1	5
1861—Toulon to Corsica	195	1	5
1861—Holyhead to Howth	64	1	5
1861—Malta to Alexandria	1535	1	5
1861—Newhaven to Dieppe	80	4	5
1862—Pembroke to Wexford	65	4	4
1862—Frith of Forth	6	4	4
1862—England to Holland	130	4	3½
1862—Across River Tay	2	4	4
1863—Sardinia to Sicily	243	1	3
1863—Persian Gulf	1450	1	2
1863—Otranto to Avlona	60	1	1½
1865—La Calle to Biserte	97½	1	1
1865—Sweden to Prussia	55	3	1
1865—Biserte to Marsala	164½	1	1
1865—Corsica to Tuscany	66	1	10 mos.
1866—Valentia to Newfoundland	1866	7	5 days
Total miles	8677		

Several cables of shorter lengths, not included in this table, are in operation in different parts of the world, but they are of minor importance, and their working does not materially affect the probability of deep-sea telegraphy.

England, Ireland, and Scotland are the starting points of nineteen of the whole number of submarine lines. Italy has three; Norway has laid three across the Fiords since 1857; France has two; Spain has one; and India two. The Malta and Alexandria line, next in length (1535 miles) to the Atlantic cable, is laid in three sections, and the part in deep water has never caused any expense for repairs.

CABLE ENDS

The New York *Post* of last evening publishes the annexed:—

Why is a happy husband like the Atlantic cable?

Because he is spliced to his *Heart's Content*.

'Tis said the present success of the ocean telegraph was in the fact that the directors never lost sight of the "*great end*" of their undertaking from the start.

The greatest "wire-puller" of modern times—Cyrus W. Field.

On the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at Newfoundland the sailors unanimously declared that the whole thing was "*played out*," and during the passage they held an indignation meeting, at which loud shouts of "*Down with the cable*" were heard.

Shall we call Mr. Field an aristocrat because he is so very proud of his "*connections?*"

"Dear me," said Mrs. Grundy, "and so they have put telegraph poles all the way 'cross the ocean. I shouldn't wonder if they tried a pontoon bridge next." GODFREY.

How Cyrus Laid the Cable.

At the time of the supposed successful laying of the cable several years ago, Saxe broke forth into the following ballad, which is just as appropriate now:—

Come listen all unto my song,
It is no silly fable;
'Tis all about the mighty cord
They call the Atlantic Cable.

Brave CYRUS FIELD, he said, says he,
I have a pretty notion,
That I can run a telegraph
Across the Atlantic Ocean.

Then all the people laughed, and said:
They'd like to see him do it!
He might get half-seas over, but
He never could go through it.

To carry out his foolish plan
He never would be able;
He might as well go hang himself
With his Atlantic Cable.

A fellow of decision,
And heeded not their mocking words,
Their laughter and derision.
But CYRUS was a valiant man,

Twice did his bravest efforts fail,
And yet his mind was stable,
He wa'n't the man to break his heart,
Because he broke his cable!

"Once more! my gallant boys!" he cried;
"*Three times!*—you know the fable!"
(I'll make it *thirty*, muttered he,
But I will lay the Cable!)

Once more they tried—hurrah!—hurrah!
What means this great commotion?
The Lord be praised!—the Cable's laid,
Across the Atlantic Ocean!

Loud ring the bells; for flashing through
Six hundred leagues of water,
Old Mother England's benizon
Salutes her eldest daughter!

Now long live President and Queen;
And long live the gallant CYRUS!—
And may his courage, faith, and zeal
With emulation fire us!

And may we honor evermore
The manly, bold, and stable,
And tell our sons—to make them brave—
How CYRUS laid his Cable!

ROMANCE OF DEATH.

True Love Runneth Not Smoothly—The Misfortunes of a Brace of Lovers—A Young Girl Commits Suicide—Her Lover Takes a "Cup of Cold Poison"—Coroner's Inquest.

About eighteen months since Henry Fazel, of German extraction, aged about twenty-two, arrived in this city and procured employment in the grocery store of Henry Busch, a German, within a few steps of the Wedge House, on Market street. Fazel gradually advanced to the position of book-keeper. Busch had an interesting daughter, named Minnie, between whom and Harry (as Fazel was called) love sprang from intimacy. But the paternal parent considered the union obnoxious, while the mother favored the lovers. Crimination and recrimination was indulged in between Busch and Fazel, the clerk being more than once discharged and re-employed. At last the grocery keeper became firm in his determination to dissolve connection, socially and in a business sense, with his clerk, and he called his daughter to him, and forbade her having any further intimacy with Harry, and set himself to investigate his business. He discovered the books full of errors, all of which were, however, finally explained, so that he could only kick out the lover with an imputation of carelessness, but not dishonesty.

The lovers, forbidden to meet in the house of the parents, still kept up their intimacy by stolen interviews, while Henry obtained a situation as bartender in the Star Saloon, next door to Busch's, that he might watch over his beloved. Thus matters continued up to last month—the father stern and bitter in his refusal of the young man's suit, whom he denominated a worthless fellow, the girl firm and steadfast in her love for Henry, a good-looking fellow, and Henry himself desirous to gain the fair Minnie to wife, if not her father's fortune to dower. Last month, however, the youth was guilty of a *faux pas*—at least so said Minnie's father. He had been detected in a *liaison* with the servant-girl where he worked, and Busch told it everywhere, with such additions as his dislike to the youth would induce. Minnie disbelieved the tale (as what girl would not?), but it so worked upon her lover's feelings as to make him nearly crazy. He was often heard to declare that he would poison himself. Thursday night he offered to wager $200 that within six days he and Minnie would both be in eternity, where slander could not poison their peace nor cruel parents frown upon their love. Friday, however, he rode down Market street in the cars, telling one of his friends that he and Minnie were going to Illinois to be married. Minnie at about the same time evaded her parents, and came down town, where she met her lover. They were together all day, and though it has not yet been ascertained what passed between them, nor where they went, there is no doubt but that they arranged their double suicide, which resulted so tragically to the girl and so farcically to the lover. They returned nearly to Busch's house together, where they separated, with the expectation of meeting in another world. Nothing unusual was observed in the manner of the girl till at midnight, when her mother was aroused by her groans. She admitted she had taken poison—arsenic—and although physicians were called, in medical aid was of no avail, and she died about three o'clock yesterday morning. Her father says that she told him, just before she died, that Henry had bought the poison and gave it to her. *Per contra*, Fazel says that she asked him on Thursday if he was in earnest in saying that he would commit suicide, and on his replying that he was, she said that she would kill herself too.

In the meantime, Fazel had disappeared early in the evening from his accustomed haunts; but no parents nor relatives were near to look after his disappointed steps, and it was not till the neighbors heard in the morning of the tragic fate of Minnie Busch that any one thought of him, and then those who had heard him threaten to commit suicide remembered that he had said that he should die in Busch's garden among the cabbages and flowers that his love had planted and watered, and with his last glance upon the casement of her window; and thither they went by ones, twos, and threes, searching among the walks, till they found him where death had apparently cast a shadow over his face. A bottle labelled "laudanum" was near him, and his whole appearance indicated a copious draught of that article. He was conveyed to the Missouri Exchange, near by, and Dr. Bates called in, who administered the usual remedies, and at a late hour yesterday evening he had nearly recovered, but persisted in saying that the doctor would have his trouble for nothing, as he would kill himself as soon as possible.

The parents of the poor girl are nearly distracted. The lovers left a joint letter explaining the cause of the rash act, which we were unable to procure. Among the effects of Minnie was the following letter from Fazel, which we publish:—

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1866.—Dearest Mena:—As I am about to leave the city on business Saturday, I thought it my duty to give you notice of it, so that you do not think that I am a going for other purposes, or need to think so, but one thing I think you will not like, that is I am going to stay at Elmirah's Saturday and Sunday night, that is if you do not object, but you need not be afraid of me, I will be as true to you as a dove is to its young ones. She or any other body cannot take me from you.

My love is only for you, and for you it shall be as long as there is breath in me.

The girl was never born that could take me from you, nor never will be so do not be afraid.

My love to you and sister. From yours, for life,
HARRY.

Art thou not dear unto my heart!
Oh search that heart and see,
And from my bosom tear the part
That beats not true to thee.
But to that bosom thou art dear,
More dear than words can tell,
And if a fault be cherished there,
'Tis loving thee too well.
HARRY.

Please answer, and let me know if any objections are on your side, or if you will take a walk Friday evening.

The Coroner was called, and the jury returned a verdict that the young girl came to her death by poison, administered by her own hand.—*St. Louis Press, Monday.*

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

FRENCH ROBE CHINTZES,
REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
Summer Stock at Closing Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 13t Above Willow.

LINEN SHEETS
FOR SINGLE BEDS
Closing out a large lot at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 31 3t Above Willow.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER,
CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.
Lawns, 25, 28, 31, and 37½c.
Broche Organdies, 30c.
Mousseline a Soit, 30 and 35c.
Black ground Grenadines, 37½c.
ALL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 31 3t Above Willow.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
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91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS
Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

COLORADO SILVER MINES.
TO CAPITALISTS!
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

A responsible and reliable party, who has spent the greater part of three years in Colorado, engaged in mining, intends leaving for the silver district of that locality about the middle of August, and is desirous of meeting with a capitalist who will loan for nine months, at seven per cent. per annum, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. The said money to be used in prospecting for mines and developing the same to a certain extent.

The property to be organized into a company the coming winter, a large working capital being raised to thoroughly develop the mines. Parties advancing this $10,000 will receive a one-half interest in all the mines secured.

Good and substantial mining stocks, to the value of $150,000, will be put up as collateral, and 10,000 shares of stock in a first-class mining company having a large working capital will be given as a bond.

The very best of references will be given. Principals will address
W. H., No. 30 BROAD Street,
7 30 3t* (Room No. 36), New York city.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND
ART ASSOCIATION.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor.
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number, for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

SOLE MANAGEMENT OF THE AWARD IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln), will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately upon the result of the award being known, and the person by whom the First Premium is drawn will receive a Conveyance in fee of an Unincumbered Title to the Crosby Opera House, subject only to the existing leases, the rents to accrue to the person to whom the property shall be awarded, from the day upon which the drawing takes place. Information relative to the title and legal arrangements will be furnished on application at the real estate office of Messrs. REES & AYRES, Chicago.

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
COST OF ERECTION AND ACTUAL VALUE,
$600,000.

SECOND PREMIUM.
BIERSTADT'S Great Painting, entitled "THE YOSEMITE VALLEY."
Valued at $20,000.

THIRD PREMIUM.
CROPSEY'S Great Work, entitled "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN."
Valued at $6000.

FOURTH PREMIUM.
SCHUSSELE'S Great National Painting of the American Authors, entitled "WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
Valued at $5000.

FIFTH PREMIUM.
HART'S Charming and Celebrated Painting of American Scenery, entitled "WOODS IN AUTUMN."
Valued at $5000.

SIXTH PREMIUM.
CONSTANT MEYER'S Celebrated Painting, entitled "RECOGNITION."
Valued at $5000.

SEVENTH PREMIUM.
BEARD'S Great Western Landscape, entitled "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE."
Valued at $4000.

EIGHTH PREMIUM.
GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, entitled "ALPINE SCENERY."
Valued at $3000.

NINTH PREMIUM.
VOLKS' Splendid Bust, from Life, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Valued at $2,000.

With works by the following eminent artists:—Bierstadt, Beard, Bradford, Church, Cropsey, Casilear, Colman, Dana, Gignoux, Sanford R. Gifford, James M. Hart, Huntington, William Hart, George H. Hall, Hubbard, Haseltine, Inness, Eastman, Johnson, Kennett, Lentz, Le Clear, Lang, Constant Meyer, McEntee, E. Moran, Rothermel, Shattuck, Sontag, Tait, Edwin White, Williamson, Whitteridge and many others, full catalogues of which will soon be issued, amounting to

THREE HUNDRED IN NUMBER.

The Subscription Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 23d of SEPTEMBER, 1866, and on the FIRST OF OCTOBER following, the award of Premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House.

CERTIFICATES, FIVE DOLLARS.

OPINIONS OF THE LEADING ARTISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the undersigned artists, learning of your late misfortune, and the generous desire of your fellow-citizens of Chicago and others to assist you in your re-establishing yourself through the success of the "Crosby Opera House Association," take pleasure in assuring you of our hearty good will and co-operation, wishing you all success and continuance in well doing in bringing art so advantageously and generously before our whole people.

A. Bierstadt,	W. Sontag,
W. Bradford,	L. Kensett,
A. Dethans,	C. Mayer,
Launt Thompson,	H. Nehlig,
T. Le Clear,	J. Irving Jr.,
S. J. Gray,	J. Cropsey,
T. Hicks,	I. Brevort,
F. E. Church,	T. Sully,
E. Leutze,	E. Moran,
W. H. Beard,	G. Lambdin,
William Page,	P. A. Waugh,
Louis Lang,	E. Bensil,
J. M. Hart,	D. Knight,
D. Fabronius,	P. Rothermel,
T. Stearns,	F. H. Smith,
J. Fayerman,	T. Moran,
William Hart,	J. Lambdin,
W. J. Hays,	E. D. Lewis,
S. R. Gifford,	J. Sartain,
E. Hubbard,	I. Hamilton,
A. Shattuck,	C. Rosenberg,
E. Gignoux,	J. Faulkner.
I. Casilear,	

NOTICE.—To those persons who wish to select numbers the actuary desires to say that it is found to be impossible to fill orders for certificates otherwise than in regular rotation. The certificates are divided between the principal office in Chicago and the Eastern Agency in New York—every alternate 5000 numbers being reserved for sale in the New York Office, from which they are distributed to sub-agents in every Eastern city and town. Those retained here are distributed in like manner from New Orleans to Montreal. They are selling very rapidly, rendering it impossible with any attainable clerical force, to maintain a reliable record of the unsold numbers. It is, therefore, impossible to gratify this desire.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

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1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
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TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
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FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
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W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
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JANNEY,
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Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

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CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards.
White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
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ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. 5 9rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.
Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 lm

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HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
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Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

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Dusters, $2·25.
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Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, do., in style unsurpassed.
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TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
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FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
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GOULD & CO.,
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And also at the New Establishment,
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RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered at Last.
BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
Remember, Used Inwardly.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
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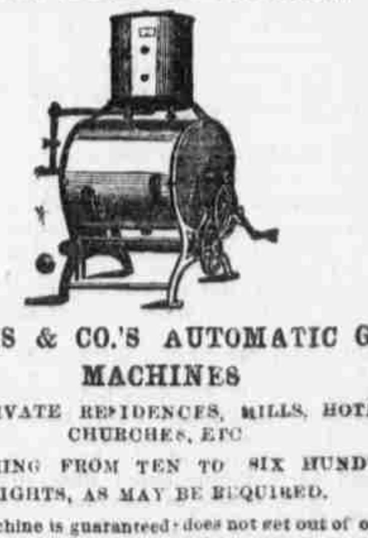

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